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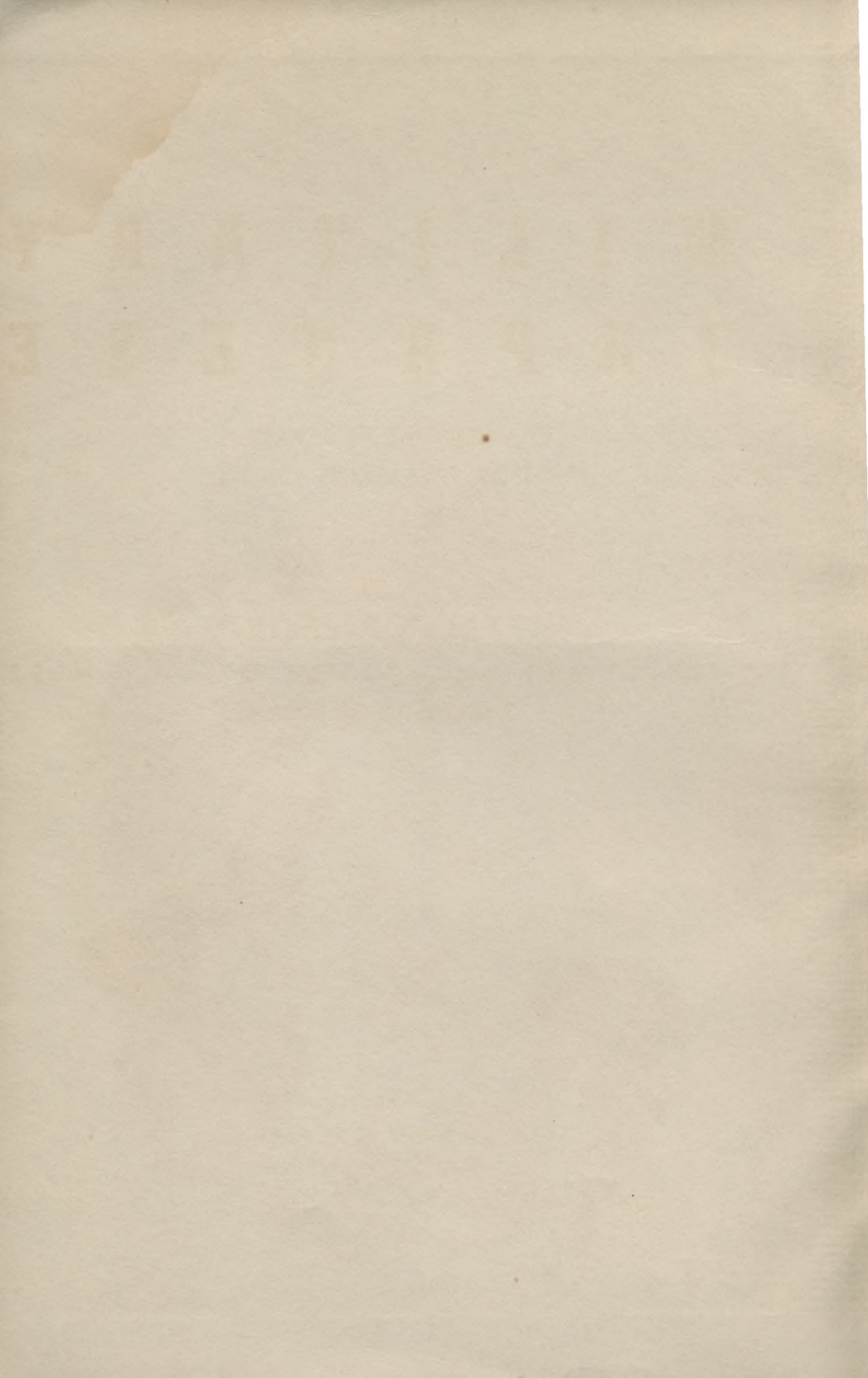
Yukuo Uyehara



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M I L I T A R Y J A P A N E S E

**A MANUAL IN JAPANESE
FOR THE ARMED FORCES**

by

Yukuo Uyehara

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UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII**

1943

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MILITARY
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FOREWORD

Confronted with the necessity of teaching the Japanese language to men in the armed forces in a minimum period of time, and yet interested in giving a basic, practical training, I have prepared this little manual—the result of my experiences with several different types of classes in Military Japanese in the past few years. I do not claim that this manual is a complete language text in any respect. Its object is to teach the essentials of conversational Japanese in the simplest form. I do not expect the students who complete this volume to attain any mastery of expert interpretation, such as would be needed for intelligence work, and so forth. Such training must be acquired by other means, and by both extensive and intensive study.

This manual is intended for those who are primarily interested in acquiring the ability to speak and to understand simple, practical colloquial Japanese. The primary purposes for which the manual is intended are to enable the student: (1) To question prisoners of war and to understand their answers; (2) To question Japanese civilians and to understand their answers; (3) To understand and to employ simple military commands; (4) To identify some simple written Japanese.

The manual is divided into three parts: (1) the language lessons. (2) helpful material for interpretation and translation, and (3) the English-Japanese dictionary of military terms. Part One consists of seventeen chapters of language lessons, of which the first fifteen are devoted to the study of the type sentences. The grammatical structure introduced in the sentences progresses from simple to complex. The last two chapters serve as review of the type sentences useful in questioning prisoners and civilians. Part Two needs no further explanation. Part Three contains approximately 1400 words, either used in the lessons or likely to be particularly useful for military purposes.

As the lessons had to be condensed into only seventeen chapters while still covering as many type sentences as possible, there is some occasional deviation from idiomatic usage. This was necessary in order to standardize the grammatical structure so that students would not be burdened with memorizing varied forms of expression. In the English translation they will find many artificial constructions. These have been used purposely in order to make the Japanese idiomatic expressions more understandable.

FOREWORD

The lessons are written in Romanized Japanese, the transliteration of the Japanese sounds in the Roman alphabet. This is done because for the present purposes we are not concerned with the reading of the native script. The Hepburn system of Romanization is used throughout the manual, but the spellings adopted by other schools are found in the section on Japanese Romanization.

Reference is made several times in this manual to Japanese (*kun*) and Chinese (*on*) ways of reading. *Kun* is the pure Japanese pronunciation and *on* is the pseudo-Chinese pronunciation of the *kanji* (Chinese characters) adopted by Japan during the early period of its history.

The following are a few facts that students of this manual should constantly remember:

- (a) Frequent drill is more valuable than a longer time spent in study with less frequency. Specifically, the result would be better if one studies three times a week for an hour at a time than if he spends four hours continuously, only once.
- (b) The only way to speak a language is by speaking. Therefore, when one reads the lessons in this manual, he must be sure to read them aloud. As soon as he has the general sentence structure, he should no longer depend on his eyes. Spoken language must be acquired as far as possible through the mouth and ears, and not through the eyes.
- (c) One must be aggressive and bold in learning to speak a language. He should not be afraid of making mistakes; he should seize every opportunity to practice what he has learned.
- (d) One should never analyze any other language on the basis of English grammatical construction. He must not try to fit the foreign language into English; he must learn to fit English into the language he is learning. Each language has its own characteristic grammatical construction, and one must study it as such. This is particularly true of the word order in Japanese.
- (e) There is no "trick" in learning a language; the whole secret is drill, drill and more drill. One should repeat the type sentences over and over as they are introduced until they become automatic and part of oneself.
- (f) When one has advanced sufficiently in the lessons he should select some new words from the dictionary section of the text

FOREWORD

to employ in various sentence patterns in place of the vocabulary already learned. If he keeps on doing this he will readily increase his vocabulary.

The author wishes to express his deep appreciation for the encouragement and suggestions given him by the staff of the Army Contact Office, G-2, Hawaiian Department, President Gregg M. Sinclair and Dr. Laura V. Schwartz of the University of Hawaii, and his colleague Mr. Akiyoshi Hayashida.

YUKUO UYEHARA.

University of Hawaii
February, 1943

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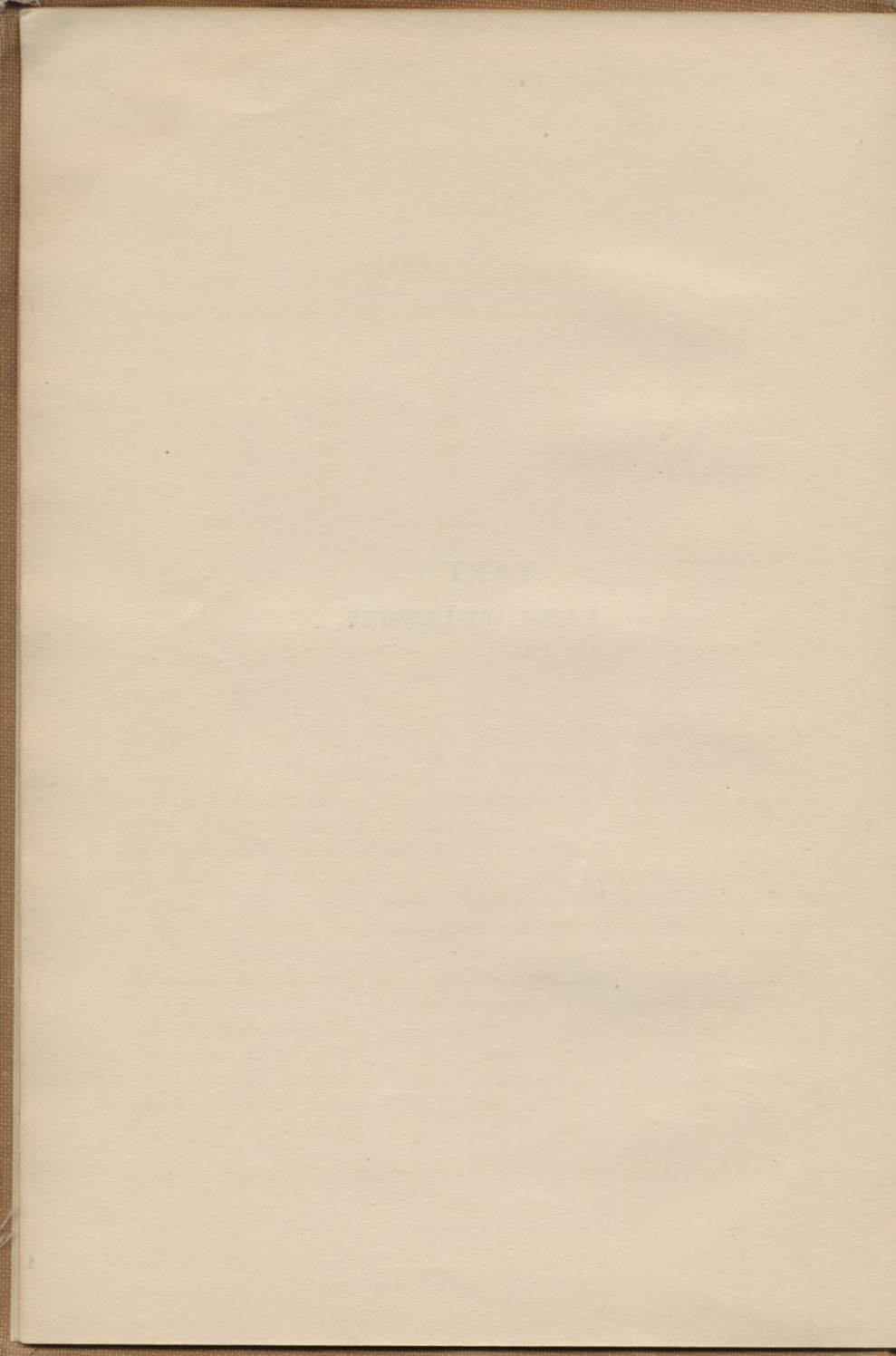
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THEORY OF THE LATTICE

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PART I
LANGUAGE LESSONS



LESSON I

PRONUNCIATION

1. The basic sounds of the Japanese language in Romanized form are as follows:

a	i	u	e	o
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
sa	shi	su	se	so
ta	chi	tsu	te	to
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ha	hi	fu	he	ho
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ya	i	yu	e	yo
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
wa	i	u	e	(w)o
n				

The vowels *a, i, u, e, o* have only one sound each, as:

a	in	father
i	in	machine
u	in	bull
e	in	met
o	in	obey

The other sounds are self-explanatory if one is careful about combining the initial consonants with the proper vowel sounds. Every Japanese syllable ends in a vowel sound, excepting *n*. However, to be very precise, *f* in *fu* is pronounced somewhere between *f* and *h*; *r* in *r* line to be pronounced between *l* and *r*.

2. There are sounds that are developed from some of the above-mentioned basic sounds:
 - a. "Impure" sounds are those developed from several lines of the arrangements of the basic sounds:

*ga	gi	gu	ge	go	(from <i>ka, ki, ku, ke, ko</i>)
za	ji	zu	ze	zo	(from <i>sa, shi, su, se, so</i>)
da	ji	zu	de	do	(from <i>ta, chi, tsu, te, to</i>)
ba	bi	bu	be	bo	(from <i>ha, hi, fu, he, ho</i>)
pa	pi	pu	pe	po	(from <i>ha, hi, fu, he, ho</i>)

*In Tōkyō pronunciation this line is nasalized, as in the English *ng* in *sing*.

- b. So-called "crooked" sounds are as follows:

kya	kyu	kyo	(from k line)
sha	shu	sho	(from s line)
cha	chu	cho	(from t line)
nya	nyu	nyo	(from n line)
hya	hyu	hyo	(from h line)
mya	myu	myo	(from m line)
rya	ryu	ryo	(from r line)
gya	gyu	gyo	(from g line)
ja	ju	jo	(from z line)
ja	ju	jo	(from d line)
bya	byu	byo	(from b line)
pya	pyu	pyo	(from p line)

- c. Words with double consonants are sometime called "stopped sounds." These require a pause equivalent in length to one syllable.

pp	<i>Nippon</i> is pronounced <i>Nip-pon</i>
pp	<i>teppō</i> is pronounced <i>tep-pō</i>
tt	<i>wakatte</i> is pronounced <i>wakat-te</i>
tt	<i>chotto</i> is pronounced <i>chot-to</i>
kk	<i>gakkō</i> is pronounced <i>gak-kō</i>

- d. There are many sounds that are exactly twice as long as the ordinary sounds. In this manual, they are indicated by dia-critical marks, as:

dōshite	jū
bangō	taishō
teppō	

- e. Accent: Accent in Japanese differs a little from that of English. Accent in Japanese is based rather on pitch than on stress. Many polysyllabic words have no more stress on one syllable than another. For these reasons there is a popular misconception that the Japanese language has no accent at all. There is no way of telling the accented syllables in this manual, but despite this fact one will have no trouble in being understood if his pronunciation is what it should be. It is well, however, to avoid undue stress on the penult, a mistake frequently made by students of Japanese.

Yamada and not *Yamáda*
watakushi and not *watakúshi*
Yamamoto and not *Yamamóto*

LESSON II

1. Memorize the following interrogatives:

dare	who?
nani (nan)	what?
doko	where?
itsu	when?
naze	why?
dōshite	how?
ikutsu	how many? how old?
ikura	how much?
*desu; de arimasu (de aru)	am; are; is

2. Memorize:

watakushi	I; me
anata	you
teppō	rifle; gun
kore	this; these
wa----desu	am; are; is

3. The fact that a question is being asked is indicated by adding *ka* to the sentence and a rising inflection.

ka	?
----	---

4. Type sentences:

Kore <i>wa</i> teppō <i>desu</i>	This <i>is</i> a gun.
Kore <i>wa</i> anata <i>desu</i>	This <i>is</i> you.
Kore <i>wa</i> watakushi <i>desu</i> .	This <i>is</i> I.

"Wa" is a nominative case ending, and completes a sentence with the final verb, "desu." In other words, English "am," "is" or "are" is expressed by *wa----desu*. In general there is no number in Japanese. Therefore the sentences: *This is a rifle* or *These are rifles* in Japanese are expressed in the identical form: *Kore wa*

**Desu* is the contracted form of *de arimasu*.

Disregard the verb forms in parentheses in this and the following several chapters. Explanation will be given in Lesson VI. Actually *desu* and *masu* are pronounced closer to *des'* and *mas'*.

teppō desu. Remember the verb always comes last in the sentence.

Kore wa dare desu ka	Who is this? Who are these?
Kore wa nan desu ka	What is this? What are these?
Kore wa ikura desu ka	How much is this?
Kore wa doko desu ka.	Where is this?

In asking a question, no change in word order, such as is usual in English, is necessary. The only thing needed is to add *ka* to the end of the statement and a rising inflection, for example:

Kore wa teppō desu	This is a rifle.
Kore wa teppō desu ka	Is this a rifle? Are these rifles?
Kore wa anata desu	This is you.
Kore wa anata desu ka	Is this you?
Dare desu ka	Who is (it)?
Nani (nan) desu ka	What is (it)?
Doko desu ka	Where is (it)?
Itsu desu ka	When is (it)?
Naze desu ka	Why is (it)?
Dōshite desu ka	How is (it)? In what way?
Ikutsu desu ka	How many is (it)? How old are you?
Ikura desu ka	How much is (it)?

However, in military questions one can omit the verb and say abruptly:

Dare ka	Who?
Nani ka	What?
Doko ka	Where?
Itsu ka	When?
Naze ka	Why?
Dōshite ka	How?
Ikutsu ka	How many? How old?
Ikura ka	How much?

Although the above structure is permissible, the complete form is the more polite, and better results may be attained, in questioning a prisoner, etc., by its use. Generally speaking, complete form should be used in questioning officers and abrupt form by officers questioning enlisted men.

LESSON III

1. Memorize the following:

na ; namae	name
*butai	unit of indefinite size
kurai	rank
to	and (when used to connect nouns and pronouns)
	with (only when employed for animate objects)
no	(possessive case ending) ; of ; 's
hai	yes
ie	no
Ohayō (gozaimasu)	Good morning!
Konnichi wa	Hello ; How do you do ?
Konban wa	Good evening!
Ikaga desu ka	How are you ?
Arigatō (gozaimasu)	Thanks ; Thank you.
Jōbu desu	(I) am well.
Oyasumi (nasai)	Good night!
Sayōnara	Good-bye

2. Negation is expressed by:

de arimasen ;	is not ; am not ; are not
dewa arimasen	
Kore wa teppō desu	This is a rifle
Kore wa teppō <i>de arimasen</i>	This <i>is not</i> a rifle

3. Before going on with this lesson, let us review briefly what we have learned in the previous lesson.

Kore wa anata desu	This is you.
Kore wa dare desu ka	Who is this ?
Kore wa ikura desu ka	How much is this ?
Kore wa doko desu ka	Where is this ?
Kore wa teppō desu ka	Is this a rifle ?
Dare desu ka	Who is (it) ?
Nani (Nan) desu ka	What is (it) ?

*The name of a unit is usually derived from the name of the unit commander, as *Yamada Butai* (the unit led by an officer named Yamada).

Ikutsu desu ka	How many it (it)? How old (are you)?
Dare ka	Who?
Doko ka	Where?
Ikura ka	How much?

4. The greetings introduced in this lesson are very idiomatic and should be memorized as such. In learning a language, it is often necessary merely to "swallow" certain expressions as they come. Do not try to fit the language into English to satisfy yourself. No matter how illogical the construction may seem from the standpoint of the English language, the constructions are correct in the other language. In the expression, *Konnichi wa* (How do you do?), *konnichi* means *today* and *wa* is a postposition, if broken up, word by word. However, the whole expression corresponds to *How do you do?* Of course, this should be used only during the day.

5. Type sentences:

<i>Anata no na wa nan desu ka</i>	What is <i>your name</i> ?
<i>Anata no butai wa nan desu ka</i>	What is <i>your unit</i> ?
<i>Anata no butai wa doko desu ka</i>	Where is <i>your unit</i> ?
<i>Kore wa dare no desu ka</i>	<i>Whose</i> is this?
<i>Watakushi no desu</i>	(It is) <i>mine</i> .
<i>Anata no kurai wa nan desu ka</i>	What is <i>your rank</i> ?
<i>Anata no na wa nan desu ka</i>	What is <i>your name</i> ?
* <i>Yamada desu</i>	(It is) <i>Yamada</i> .
<i>Kore wa anata no desu ka</i>	Is this <i>yours</i> ?
<i>Hai, watakushi no desu</i>	Yes, <i>mine</i> .
<i>lie, watakushi no dewa arimasen</i>	No, <i>not mine</i> .
<i>Kore wa dare desu ka</i>	Who is this?
<i>Kore wa dare to dare desu ka</i>	Who are these (<i>Who and who are these</i>)?
<i>Kore wa teppō desu ka</i>	Is this a rifle?
<i>lie, teppō dewa arimasen</i>	No, (it) is not a rifle.
<i>Ohayō ikaga desu ka</i>	Good morning; how are you?
<i>Arigatō, jōbu desu</i>	Thank you; I am well.
<i>Sayōnara</i>	Good-bye!

*Yamada, Tarō. When two names are given like this the first is the family name.

6. In a brusque military fashion one may say:

Na wa nani ka	What is your name?
Butai wa doko ka	Where is (your) unit?
Kore wa dare no ka	Whose is this?
Kurai wa nani ka	What is (your) rank?
Kore wa teppō ka	Is this a rifle?

In Japanese pronouns should be used much more sparingly than in English. It is better and more natural under many circumstances not to use them at all. This fact will be illustrated better when more verbs are introduced in the later chapters.

Jōbu desu. for (Watakushi wa jōbu desu.)

Na wa nan desu ka. for (Anata no na wa nan desu ka.)

Also, in Japanese the expressions (*it is*) or (*this is*) are not totally employed. In answer to: *Kore wa nan desu ka* (What is this?), simply say: *Teppō desu.*

LESSON IV

1. Memorize the following:

gunjin	members of the armed forces
Eigo	English
Nippon	Japan
Nippongo	Japanese language
tabemasu (taberu)	eat
wakarimasu (wakaru)	understand
agemasu (ageru)	give (you, him); raise
ga; shikashi	but; however
imasu (iru)	am; is; are (animate)
orimasu (oru)	am; is; are (animate)

2. Demonstrative pronouns:

kore	this; these
sore	that; it; those
are	that yonder, etc.

Sore and *are* both mean *that*, *it* and *those*. However, the latter

indicates something relatively farther away in space than the former.

— ga arimasu	There is (are) — (inanimate object)
— ga imasu	There is (are) — (animate object)
— ga orimasu	There is (are) — (animate object)

4. Postpositions. The case endings are usually called postpositions and may be classified as:

Nominative	wa ; ga
Genitive	no
Dative (indirect object)	ni
Accusative (direct object)	wo

Now let us go back to the vocabulary. *Tabemasu*, *wakarimasu*, *agemasu*, are all verbs in the present tense. Remember that all verbs in the conversational present tense end in *-masu*.

As we have learned, there is a difference between *sore* and *are*.

<i>Sore</i> wa nan desu ka	What is <i>that</i> ?
<i>Are</i> wa nan desu ka	What is <i>that</i> yonder?

—*ga arimasu* and —*ga imasu* (*orimasu*) both mean *there is (are)*. *There is* is employed not in the sense of *over there* but of the usual beginning of a sentence, as in: *There is a soldier in the house*.

Teppō ga arimasu	There is a gun.
Dare ga imasu ka	Who is there?

Postpositions must be used in the following way:

- a. Nominative case ending:

Kore wa <i>teppō</i> desu	This is a rifle.
Kore <i>ga</i> <i>teppō</i> desu	This is a rifle.

Ga is emphatic, and gives distinction to the things nominated. In the former sentence, we wish to make it clear that this is *a rifle* and not anything else. In the latter, we want to say that *this one* is a rifle and not that one.

- b. Genitive case ending:

Kore wa <i>watakushi</i> no <i>teppō</i> desu	This is my rifle.
---	-------------------

- c. Dative case ending:

Kore wo <i>anata</i> ni <i>agemasu</i>	I give this to you.
--	---------------------

d. Accusative case ending:

Kore wo anata ni agemasu

I give *this* to you.

5. Type sentences:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| *Eigo ga wakarimasu ka | (Do you) understand English? |
| Hai, wakarimasu | Yes, (I) understand. |
| Nani wo tabemasu ka | What do (you eat?) What will (you) eat? |
| Kore wo tabemasu | (I) eat this. |
| Sore wa Nippongo desu ka | Is that Japanese language? |
| Hai, Nippongo desu | Yes, (it) is Japanese. |
| Kore wa teppō desu ga are | This is a rifle but that is not a rifle. |
| wa teppō dewa arimasen | |
| Kore wa nan desu ka | What is this? |
| Sore wa nan desu ka | What is that? |
| Are wa nan desu ka | What is that? |
| Teppō ga arimasu | There is a rifle. |
| Kore wa teppō desu | This is a rifle. |
| Kore wa teppō desu ka | Is this a rifle? |
| Are wa dare desu ka | Who is that? |
| Are wa gunjin desu | That (He) is a soldier (sailor). |
| Gunjin ga imasu | There is a soldier. |
| Anata wa gunjin desu ka | Are you a soldier (sailor)? |
| Hai, gunjin desu | Yes, I am a soldier (sailor). |
| Na wa nan desu ka | What is your name? |
| Yamada desu | I am Yamada. |
| Anata wa Nippon no doko | What part of Japan are you from? |
| desu ka | (Where of Japan are you (from)?) |
| Tōkyō desu | Tōkyō. |

LESSON V

1. Memorize the following:

chizu

map

kazu

number; figure

*This sentence may seem unreasonable. Since "you" is the subject and "English" the direct object, one would expect the sentence to read, "Eigo *wo* wakarimasu ka." However, *ga* is the correct idiomatic form and is an exception to the rule. This usage is very popular in Japanese, and may be interpreted in this sentence as: *As for English, do you understand?*

bangō	number (numerical order)
ichiren-bangō	serial number
de	with; in; at

De can be used in several ways as in the following examples:

Teppō <i>de</i>	<i>With</i> a rifle (instrumentality).
Nippongo <i>de</i>	<i>In</i> Japanese (abstraction).
Tōkyō <i>de</i>	<i>At</i> Tōkyō (place).

2. Demonstrative adjectives:

kono	this; these
sono	that; those
ano	that; those (yonder)

Do not confound these adjectives with *kore*, *sore* and *are*, which are used as pronouns.

<i>Kore</i> wo agemasu	I give you <i>this</i> .
<i>Kono teppō</i> wo agemasu	I give you <i>this</i> rifle.
<i>Kore</i> wa dare desu ka	Who is <i>this</i> ?
<i>Kono gunjin</i> wa dare desu ka	Who is <i>this</i> soldier?

3. Pronouns of place:

koko	this place (here)
soko	that place (there)
asoko	that place (there yonder)

Koko wa doko desu ka Where is this (this place)?

Koko wa Yokohama desu This place is Yokohama.

4. Numerals: There are two methods of counting the numbers, the pure Japanese way (*kun*) and the Chinese way (*on*). The Japanese way is used for single numbers and the Chinese as "enumeratives." However, from eleven on, the numbers are counted only in the Chinese way.

<i>On (Chinese)</i>	<i>Kun (Japanese)</i>	
ichi	hitotsu	1
ni	futatsu	2
san	mittsu	3
shi	yottsu	4
go	itsutsu	5

<i>On (Chinese)</i>	<i>Kun (Japanese)</i>	
roku	muttsu	6
shichi	nanatsu	7
hachi	yatsu	8
ku	kokonotsu	9
jū	tō	10
jūichi		11
jūni		12
jūsan		13
jūshi		14
jūgo		15
jūroku		16
jūshichi		17
jūhachi		18
jūku		19
nijū		20
sanjū		30
shijū		40
gojū		50
rokujū		60
shichijū		70
hachijū		80
kujū		90
hyaku		100
sen		1,000
man		10,000

5. Type sentences:

Sore wa nan desu ka	What is that?
Chizu desu	It is a map.
Doko no chizu desu ka	Map of where is (it)?
Nippon no desu	(It) is of Japan.
Butai no kazu wa ikutsu desu ka	What is the number of the units?
Mittsu desu	(There) are three.
Anata no ichiren-bangō wa nan desu ka	What is your serial number?
San-shi-hachi-ni-ni desu	34822.
Kore wa Nippongo de nan desu ka	What is this in Japanese?

Kore wa dare no desu ka	Whose is this?
Sore wa watakushi no desu	That is mine.
Kono teppō wa dare no desu ka	Whose rifle is this?
Watakushi no desu	It is mine.
Sore wa doko desu ka	Where is that?
Sono butai wa doko desu ka	Where is that unit?
Koko wa doko desu ka	Where is this?
Asoko wa doko desu ka	Where is that place?
Ikutsu tabemasu ka	How many do (will) you eat?
Mittsu tabemasu	I eat three.
Jūshi tabemasu	I eat fourteen.
Nanatsu tabemasu	I eat seven.
Jūgo tabemasu.	I eat fifteen.

6. Exercises in numbers:

a. muttsu	6	nijū	20
nanatsu	7	nijūgo	25
yottsu	4	sanjūni	32
kokonotsu	9	rokujūku	69
futatsu	2	hachijūsan	83
roku	6	hyakusanjū	130
shi	4	sanbyaku	300
go	5	rokujūkuman	690,000
jūichi	11	gosenshihyaku	5,400
jūsan	13	sanman	30,000
jūhachi	18	hyakuman	1,000,000

b. Read the following in Japanese:

5	48	100	5,555
11	61	111	5,478
16	68	234	66,669
24	83	776	98,671
40	99	8,832	99,999

If one wants to be sure of the accuracy of any numbers involved, write the Arabic numerals, as every Japanese knows them.

c. Exercises:

Bangō

Count off!

Ichi, ni, san, shi, go, roku,
shichi, hachi

One, two, three, four, five, six,
seven, eight.

Anata no ichiren-bangō wa What is your serial number?
 nan desu ka

Ni-ni-go-go-shi desu My number is 22554.
 Hachi-ku-ku-ni-san desu My number is 89923.
 Roku-go-go-shi-ichi desu My number is 65541.

LESSON VI

1. Memorize the following verbs:

kakimasu (kaku)	write; draw; scratch
kimasu (kuru)	come
ikimasu (iku)	go
shirimasu (shiru)	know
yomimasu (yomu)	read
hanashimasu (hanasu)	speak; talk; tell
nomimasu (nomu)	drink; take; taste

2. Verb conjugations. In the study of any language the verbs are the most important thing. In the other parts of speech only the memorizing of the vocabulary is usually necessary, but the verbs must be studied as to inflections, tenses, etc. It might be said that a person's language ability can be judged by the way he employs his verbs. Let us take the verbs we have studied so far, including the ones introduced in this chapter, and conjugate them.

a. desu; de arimasu (de aru)	am; is; are
b. arimasu (aru)	is; are; there is (inanimate)
c. imasu (iru)	is; are; there is (animate)
d. orimasu (oru)	is; are; there is (animate)
e. tabemasu (taberu)	eat
f. wakarimasu (wakaru)	understand
g. agemasu (ageru)	give (you, him)
h. kakimasu (kaku)	write; draw; scratch
i. kimasu (kuru)	come
j. ikimasu (iku)	go
k. shirimasu (shiru)	know
l. yomimasu (yomu)	read
m. hanashimasu (hanasu)	speak; talk; tell
n. nomimasu (nomu)	drink; take; taste

The conjugation of Japanese verbs is carried out by the change of endings. All Japanese verbs invariably end in *-u*.^{*} The consonant which precedes the final *u* determines the conjugation. The vowel just before the final syllable is called the stem vowel of the verb. The inflective parts of verbs are roughly classified into the following:

bu, gu, ku, mu, nu, ru, su, suru, tsu, u

Let us take the verb *taberu* (to eat), and see the different endings as conjugated:

present tense	tabe-masu	eat
pres. negative	tabe-masen	do not eat
past tense	tabe-mashita	ate
pres. progressive	<i>tabe-te</i> imasu	are eating
imperative	tabe-nasai	eat
negative past	tabe-masen deshita	did not eat
interrogative pres.	tabe-masu ka	do you eat?

As we see, the inflection is uniform for every verb except for the progressive tenses. To conjugate the verb in progressive forms, we must remember the following general rule. Although every verb has its own particular ending some generalization is possible as to what is to be expected. If the last syllable is:

<i>su; suru</i>	then, progressive is	<i>shite</i>
<i>mu; nu; bu</i>	then, progressive is	<i>nde</i>
<i>gu</i>	then, progressive is	<i>ide</i>
<i>u; ru; tsu</i>	then, progressive is	<i>te</i> or <i>tte</i>
<i>ku</i>	then, progressive is	<i>ite</i>

(yomu)	Kore wo <i>yonde imasu</i>	I am reading this.
(hanasu)	Nani wo <i>hanashite imasu</i> ka	What are you talking (about)?
(taberu)	Nani wo <i>tabete imasu</i> ka	What are you eating?
(iku)	Doko e <i>itte imasu</i> ka	Where are you going?

Other examples are not given here because we have not yet learned enough verbs for such a purpose. Now, let us take the

^{*}This is the ending that appears in parenthesis. All the verbs in the dictionary section of this manual except those used in the lessons are only in this form.

fourteen verbs previously listed in this chapter and conjugate them one by one:

	<i>pres. t.</i>	<i>pres. neg.</i>	<i>past</i>	<i>pres. prog.</i>
a.	desu (de arimasu)	de arimasen	deshita	de atte
b.	arimasu	arimasen	arimashita	atte
c.	imasu	imasen	imashita	ite
d.	orimasu	orimasen	orimashita	otte
e.	tabemasu	tabemasen	tabemashita	tabete imasu
f.	wakarimasu	wakarimasen	wakarimashita	wakatte imasu
g.	agemasu	agemasen	agemashita	agete imasu
h.	kakimasu	kakimasen	kakimashita	kaite imasu
i.	kimasu	kimasen	kimashita	kite imasu
j.	ikimasu	ikimasen	ikimashita	itte imasu
k.	shirimasu	shirimasen	shirimashita	shitte imasu
l.	yomimasu	yomimasen	yomimashita	yonde imasu
m.	hanashimasu	hanashimasen	hanashimashita	hanashite imasu
n.	nomimasu	nomimasen	nomimashita	nonde imasu

	<i>imperative</i>	<i>neg. past</i>	<i>pres. interrogative</i>
a.	.....	de arimasendeshita	desu ka
b.	.....	arimasendeshita	arimasu ka
c.	inasai	imasendeshita	imasu ka
d.	orinasai	orimasendeshita	orimasu ka
e.	tabenasai	tabemasendeshita	tabemasu ka
f.	.....	wakarimasendeshita	wakarimasu ka
g.	agenasai	agemasendeshita	agemasu ka
h.	kakinasai	kakimasendeshita	kakimasu ka
i.	kinasai	kimasendeshita	kimasu ka
j.	ikinasai	ikimasendeshita	ikimasu ka
k.	.....	shirimasendeshita	*shitte imasu ka
l.	yominasai	yomimasendeshita	yomimasu ka
m.	hanashinasai	hanashimasendeshita	hanashimasu ka
n.	nominasai	nomimasendeshita	nomimasu ka

3. Type sentences:

Eigo wo hanashimasu
Eigo wo hanashimasen

(You, I, He) speak(s) English.
(You, I, He) do (does) not
speak English.

*Always used in progressive form.

Eigo wo hanashimashita	(You, I, He) spoke English.
Eigo wo hanashite imasu	(You, I, He) are (am, is) speaking English.
Eigo wo hanashinasai	Speak English
Eigo wo hanashimasendeshita	(You, I, He) did not speak English.
Eigo wo hanashimasu ka	Do you (Does he) speak English?
Nippongo de kakimasu	I write in Japanese.
Nippongo de kakimasen	I do not write in Japanese.
Nippongo de kakimashita	I wrote in Japanese.
Nippongo de kaite imasu	I am writing in Japanese.
Nippongo de kakinasai	Write in Japanese.
Nippongo de kakimasendeshita	I did not write in Japanese.
Nippongo de kakimasu ka	Do you write in Japanese?
Kore wo tabemasu	*I eat this.
Kore wo tabemasen	I do not eat this.
Kore wo tabemashita	I ate this.
Kore wo tabete imasu	I am eating this.
Kore wo tabenasai	Eat this.
Kore wo tabemasendeshita	I did not eat this.
Kore wo tabemasu ka	Do (Will) you eat this?
Kore ga wakarimasu ka	Do you understand this?
Kore wo kakimashita ka	Did you write this?
**Anohito wo shitte imasu ka	Do you know him?
Naze nomimasen ka	Why don't you drink?
Are wa nan deshita ka	What was that?
Kore wo yominasai	Read this.
Eigo de kakinasai	Write in English.
Naze kakimasendeshita ka	Why didn't you write?
Wakarimasen	I do not understand.
Nonde imasu	I am drinking.
Nani wo tabete imasu ka	What are you eating?
Tabemashita	I ate.

*Hereafter the translation has been done only in one person.

**This verb is always expressed by the progressive form; *shitte imasu* (I know); *shitte imashita* (I knew), instead of *shirimasu* and *shirimashita*.

Tabemasendeshita	I did not eat.
Wakarimasen ka	Don't you understand?
Wakarimasu	I understand.
Wakatte imasu	I understand (I know it).
Watakushi ga kakimashita	I wrote (it).
Gunjin ga kite imasu	A soldier is coming.
Koko wa doko desu ka	Where is this?
Sore wa doko deshita ka	Where was it?

LESSON VII

1. Memorize the following:

migi	right
hidari	left
mae	before; in front
atsumarimasu (atsumaru)	fall in; assemble
ki wo tsukemasu (tsukeru)	Pay attention
mukimasu (muku)	face; turn
susumimasu (susumu)	advance
tomarimasu (tomaru)	stop; halt
yasumimasu (yasumu)	rest
wakaremasu (wakareru)	separate; leave

2. Military commands: In this chapter it is intended to introduce a few military commands for convenience in handling a group of prisoners of war.

Atsumare	Fall in!
Ki wo tsuke	Attention!
Bangō	Count off!
Migi muke migi	Right face!
Hidari muke hidari	Left face!
Mae e susume	Forward march!
Tomare	Halt!
Yasume	Rest!
Wakare	Dismiss!

Japanese military imperative verbs end in *-e* (*atsumare* from *atsumaru*). As in military commands used in the United States, some have a preparatory command and a command of execution. Three of the abovementioned commands have both:

Migi muke - - - migi	Right - - - face!
Hidari muke - - - hidari	Left - - - face!
Mae e - - - susume	Forward - - - march!

By trying to prolong the last syllable, one will get a better preparatory command, as: Migi mukē - - - migi!

3. Memorize the following:

a. Branches of the armed forces:

Rikugun	Army
Kaigun	Navy
Kūgun	Air Force

b. Army ranks (officers only):

shikan	officers
Taishō	General
Chūshō (Chūjō)	Lieut.-General
Shōshō	Major-General
Taisa	Colonel
Chūsa	Lieut. Colonel
Shōsa	Major
Taii	Captain
Chūi	First Lieutenant
Shōi	Second Lieutenant

There is no rank in the Japanese army that corresponds to our Brigadier-General.

c. Navy ranks (officers only):

Taishō	Admiral
Chūshō (Chūjō)	Vice-Admiral
Shōshō	Rear-Admiral
Taisa	Captain
Chūsa	Commander
Shōsa	Lieut.-Commander
Taii	Lieutenant
Chūi	Lieutenant (j.g.)
Shōi	Ensign

The ranks for the army and the navy are the same in Japanese. Therefore, to be particular, the ranks must be preceded by *Rikugun-* or *Kaigun-* as *Rikugun Taisa* (Colonel) and *Kaigun Taisa* (Captain).

4. Review exercises: In this lesson, let us go back and review the various type sentences we have studied so far. Be sure to get accustomed to the syntax of the Japanese sentence and to the lack of pronouns, in extreme contrast to English.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. Dare desu ka | Who is it? |
| Dare ka | Who is it? |
| Ikura desu ka | How much is it? |
| Naze | Why? |
| Kore wa dare desu ka | Who is this? |
| Kore wa teppō desu | This is a rifle. |
| Ikutsu desu ka | How many? How old are you? |
| b. Namae wa nan desu ka | What is your name? |
| Yamada desu | I am Yamada. |
| Butai wa | Your unit? |
| Satō Butai desu | Satō Unit. |
| Kurai wa nan desu ka | What is your rank? |
| Shōi desu | I am a second lieutenant.
(I am an ensign.) |
| Anata wa ikutsu desu ka | How old are you? |
| Nijūshi desu | I am twenty-four. |
| Ohayō | Good morning! |
| Kore wa Nippongo de
nan desu ka | What is this in Japanese? |
| Anata wa Nippon no
doko desu ka | What part of Japan are you from? |
| Koko wa doko desu ka | Where is this? |
| Sore wa doko no chizu
desu ka | What map is it? (Map of where
is it?) |
| c. Ikutsu tabemasu ka | How many will you eat? |
| Itsutsu tabemasu | I eat five. |
| Ichiman-gosen | 15,000. |
| Rokusen-hachijū-go | 6085. |
| Sanbyaku-shijū-san | 343. |
| Sanman-sanzen-gohyaku | 33,500. |

- d. Ikaga desu ka How are you?
 Kore wa teppō desu ka Is this a rifle?
 Kore wa dare no desu ka Whose is this?
 Watakushi no desu It is mine.
 Are wa anata no desu ka Is that yours?
 Hai, watakushi no desu Yes, it is mine.
 Teppō dewa arimasen It is not a rifle.
- e. Sore wa Nippongo desu ka Is that Japanese?
 Dare ga orimasu ka Who is there?
 Anata ni agemasu I give (it) to you.
 Eigo ga wakarimasu ka Do you understand English?
 Kore wo kakinasai Write this.
 Wakarimasu ka Do you understand?
 Nomimasen ka Don't you drink? Won't you
 drink?
 Dare ga kore wo kakima- Who wrote this?
 shita ka
 Ano gunjin no shitte Do you know that soldier?
 imasu ka
 *Sore wa dōshite kakima- How did you write it?
 shita ka
 Anohito no kurai wa nan What is his rank?
 desu ka
 Rikugun Shōsa desu He is a major.
 Anata wa shikan desu ka Are you an officer?
 Hai, shikan desu Yes, I am an officer.
 Iie, shikan dewa arimasen No, I am not an officer.

LESSON VIII

1. Memorize the following:

- a. Army ranks (non-commissioned officers and men):

*In this sentence, it seems that *wa* should be *wo* because *sore* is the direct object (You did *it*). However, this is an example of a popular idiomatic expression meaning, *as for*. Therefore, this sentence reads: As for that, how did you write? This is to reiterate the explanation already given in Lesson IV.

kashikan	non-commissioned officers
*Tokumu Sōchō (Junshikan)	Warrant Officer
Sōchō	Sergeant-Major
Gunsō	Sergeant
Gochō	Corporal
hei	privates
Jōtōhei	(Superior Private)
Ittōhei	Private, F.C.
Nitōhei	Private, S.C.
b. Navy ranks (non-commissioned officers and sailors):	
**kashikan; suihei	non-com. officers; seamen
Heisōchō	Chief Warrant Officer
Ittō Heisō	Chief Petty Officer
Nitō Heisō	Petty Officer, 1/C
Santō Heisō	Petty Officer, 2/C
Ittō Suihei	Petty Officer, 3/C
Nitō Suihei	Seaman, 1/C
Santō Suihei	Seaman, 2/C
Shitō Suihei	Seaman, 3/C

2. Memorize the following adjectives:

yoi	good; all right
chikai	near; close
tōi	far; distant
itai	painful; sore
himojii	hungry

Memorize the following:

taihen	very
--------	------

It should be remembered that most adjectives end in *-i* or *-na*. The position of adjectives is exactly the same as in the English language; they come before the nouns they modify.

Yamada Taii wa *yoi shikan* Is Captain Yamada a good officer?
desu ka

*Junshikan = Warrant Officer (general)

Tokumu Sōchō = Warrant Officer (combatant).

**These are corresponding ranks and not the translation of ranks.

When they are used as predicate nominative, the position is the same, too.

Watakushi wa *himojii desu* I am hungry.

The comparison of adjectives is done by the use of special adverbs: For example, take the adjective *yoi* (good), and compare:

Positive	<i>yoi</i>	good
Comparative	<i>motto yoi; yori yoi</i>	better
Superlative	<i>ichiban yoi</i>	best

Kore ga *yoi* This is *good*.

Kore ga *motto yoi* This is *better*.

Kore ga *ichiban yoi* This is *the best*.

The negation of adjectives is obtained by changing the final *-i* to *ku* and adding *nai*

Kore wa *yoi desu* This is good.

Kore wa *yokunai desu* This is *not good*.

Himojii desu ka Are you hungry?

Himojikunai desu ka Are you *not hungry*?

3. Type sentences:

Taihen *yoi desu* Very good.

Ano shikan wo shitte imasu ka Do you know that officer?

Hai, shitte imasu. Tanaka Shōsa desu. Yes, I know (him); he is Major Tanaka.

Anata wa shikan desu ka Are you an officer or a non-com-

kashikan desu ka missioned officer?

Anata wa kaigun shikan desu Are you a navy officer or an army

ka rikugun shikan desu ka officer?

Kaigun shikan desu I am a navy officer.

Soko wa chikai desu ka tōi Is that place near or far?

desu ka

Chikai desu It is near.

Doko ga itai desu ka Where does it pain?

Himojii desu ka Are you hungry?

Iie, himojikunai desu No, I am not hungry.

Soko wa tōi desu ka Is that place far?

Iie, tōkunai desu No, it is not far.

Motto tōi desu ka	Is it farther?
Ichiban tōi desu ka	Is it the farthest?
Taihen tōi desu ka	Is it very far?
Koko yori asoko ga tōi desu ka	Is that place farther than this place?
Ikutsu tabemashita ka	How many did you eat?
Futatsu tabemashita	I ate two.
Itai desu ka	Is it painful?
Motto itai desu ka	Does it hurt more?
Kore ga ichiban yoi desu ka	Is this the best?
Kore de yoi desu ka	Is this all right? (<i>With this is it all right?</i>)
Hai, yoi desu	Yes, it is all right.
Asoko ni orinasai	Stay over there.
Asoko ni ikinasai	Go over there.
Kore wo nominasai	Drink this.
Koko ni kinasai	Come here.
Kore wo tabenasai	Eat this.
Naze kore wa yokunai desu ka	Why is this not good?
Asoko wa chikakunai desu ka	Is it (that place) not near?

4. Review of vocabulary:

- a. Review the army ranks, including officers, non-commissioned officers and men.
- b. Review the navy ranks, including officers, non-commissioned officers and seamen.
- c. Review the conjugation of the following verbs:

kuru (come)	yomu (read)
shiru (know)	nomu (drink)
ageru (give)	
- d. Review the progressives of the verbs. Be sure to go over the endings.

LESSON IX

1. Memorize the following:

mura

village

machi	town
gentai	home unit
tabemono	food
jūbun	enough; sufficient
ni; e	to
kara	from
Nipponjin	the Japanese
sukimasu (suku)	like
isogimasu (isogu)	hurry
tachimasu (tatsu)	stand; leave

2. Memorize the following usages:

- a. dore which one (of many)
 dochira which one (of the two); which
 side
 ni at; in; to

Dore ga ichiban yoi desu ka Which one is the best?

Dochira ga yoi desu ka Which is better? (of the two)

Dochira ga sukidesu ka Which do you like? (of the two)

Anata wa doko ni orimasu ka Where are you? Where do you
 live? (*At what place* are you?)

Kono mura ni Nipponjin ga orimasu ka Are there Japanese in this village?

Koko ni kinasai Come here. (*Come to this place.*)

- b. Difference between *ni* and *de* when used as *in*. *Ni* is used to show existence only and *de* is used when action follows:

Dare ga koko ni orimasu ka Who is here?

Koko ni nani ga arimasu ka What is here?

Soko de nani wo tabemashita ka What did you eat there?

3. Interrogatives may be used in the following ways:

dare	who
dare ka	some one
dare mo; dare demo	every one; all
dare mo + (negative)	no one

Other interrogatives such as *naze*, *nani*, *doko*, *dōshite*, *ikutsu*, *ikura* and *itsu* may be used following similar patterns.

Dare desu ka
Dare ka imasu ka
Dare demo imasu
Dare mo imasen

Who is it?
 Is there *some one*?
Every one is here.
No one is here.

4. Type sentences:

Kore wa nani mura desu ka	What village is this?
Kore wa nani machi desu ka	What town is this?
Anata wa Nipponjin desu ka	Are you a Japanese?
Isoginasai	Hurry!
Koko ni tomarinasai	Stop here.
Koko ni tachinasai	Stand here.
Koko e kinasai	Come here.
Gentai wa nan desu ka	What is your home unit?
Gentai wa doko desu ka	Where is your home unit?
Anata wa gochō desu ka	Are you a corporal or a superior
jōtōhei desu ka	class private?
Ano shikan wa dare desu ka	Who is that officer?
Rikugun shikan desu ka	Is he an army officer or a navy
kaigun shikan desu ka	officer?
Kono machi ni itsu kima-	When did you come to this village?
shita ka	
Wakarimasen. Koko ni	I don't understand. Write here.
kakinaasi	
Anata wa himojikunai desu	Aren't you hungry?
ka	
Himojii	I am hungry.
Nani ka tabemasen ka	Won't you eat something?
Tabemono wa jūbun deshita	Did you have enough to eat?
ka	(Was food sufficient?)

5. Conjugate the following verbs:

sukimasu (suku)
 isogimasu (isogu)
 tomarimasu (tomaru)
 tachimasu (tatsu)

6. Type sentences:

Dore ga sukidesu ka	Which do you like?
Kore ga sukidesu	I like this.
Are ga sukidesu	I like that.

Dochira ga sukidesu ka	Which one do you like? (of the two)
Kochira desu	This one.
Soko ni dare ga orimashita ka	Who was there?
Doko de nomimashita ka	Where did you drink?
Doko kara koko ni kimashita ka	Where did you come (here) from?
Nipponhei wa koko kara doko ni ikimashita ka	Where did the Japanese soldiers go from here?
Nipponhei wa dochira ni ikimashita ka	Which way did the Japanese soldiers go?
Doko ni tatte imashita ka	Where were you standing?
Naze koko ni tatte imasen ka	Why don't you keep on standing here?
Soko wo itsu tachimashita ka	When did you leave there?
Soko ni nani ga arimasu ka	What is there?
Soko ni nani ka arimasu ka	Is something there?
Nani mo arimasen	There isn't anything.
Itsu kimasu ka	When are you coming?
Itsu ka kimasu	I'll come sometime.
Doko ni ikimasu ka	Where are you going?
Doko ka shirimasen	I don't know where.
Doko ni mo ikimasen	I am not going anywhere.
Nani ga sukidesu ka	What do you like?
Nan demo yoi desu	Anything would do.
Nan demo sukidesu	I like everything.

LESSON X

1. Memorize the following:

shimasu (suru)	do
narimasu (naru)	become; be; get
sumimasu (sumu)	live
kudasai	• give me
mo	also; too
mō ichido	once more; repeat
tsugi	next

chotto	just a minute; a short time; (calling one's attention)
kore made	this is all; that is all; thus far
Romaji	Romanization
heitai	soldier; sailor
horyo	prisoner of war

2. Time of the day:

jikan	time
ji	o'clock
han	half past
fun (pun)	minute
gozen	a.m.
gogo	p.m.
Gozen rei-ji	midnight
Gogo rei-ji	noon

3. Months of the year: In English, we have to learn twelve different words in order to name the months of the year. In Japanese, it is only necessary to combine the numbers and the word for month (*gatsu*). Thus we have:

Ichigatsu	January
Nigatsu	February
Sangatsu	March
Shigatsu	April
Gogatsu	May
Rokugatsu	June
Shichigatsu	July
Hachigatsu	August
Kugatsu	September
Jūgatsu	October
Jūichigatsu	November
Jūnigatsu	December

4. The days of the month are counted in both the pure Japanese way or in Chinese. For the first ten days it is more common to use the former; from the eleventh day the latter is more usual.

tsuitachi	first day
futsuka	second day
mikka	third day

yokka	fourth day
itsuka	fifth day
muika	sixth day
nanuka	seventh day
yōka	eighth day
kokonoka	ninth day
tōka	tenth day
jūichinichi	eleventh day
jūninichi	twelfth day
jūsannichi	thirteenth day
*jūyokka	fourteenth day
jūgonichi	fifteenth day
-----	-----
nijūsannichi	twenty-third day
*nijūyokka	twenty-fourth day
nijūgonichi	twenty-fifth day
-----	-----

5. Type sentences:

Gozen san-ji	3 a.m.
Gozen hachi-ji han	8:30 a.m.
Gozen jū-ji nijūgo-fun	10:25 a.m.
Gogo ni-ji	2 p.m.
Gogo san-ji go-fun	3:05 pm.
Gogo jūichi-ji nijūgo-fun	11:25 p.m.
Dore ga sukidesu ka	Which one do you like?
Kore desu	This one.
Doko ni sunde imasu ka	Where do you live?
Asoko ni sunde imasu	I live over there.
Kore wa dare no desu ka	Whose is this?
Watakushi no desu	It is mine.
Dare ga shimashita ka	Who did it?
Dare ka kore wo tabemasu ka	Is someone going to eat this?
Nipponjin wa dare demo	Do all Japanese eat this?
kore wo tabemasu ka	
Dare mo tabemasen ka	Does no one eat?
Sono teppō wo kudasai	Give me that gun.

*The readings for these two dates are an exception. See: Numerals and Time, pages 56, 57, 58.

Nani wo shite imasu ka	What are you doing?
Gozen nani wo shite imashita ka	What were you doing in the morning (forenoon)?
Nan-ji desu ka	What time is it?
Shichi-ji desu	It is seven o'clock.
Mō ichido	Once more!
Shichi-ji desu	Seven o'clock.
Itsu koko ni kimashita ka	When did you come here?
Shigatsu ni kimashita	I came in April.
Rokugatsu ni kimashita	I came in June.
Sangatsu mikka ni kimashita	I came on March 3.
Shigatsu nijūgonichi ni kimashita	I came here on April 25.
Sore wa itsu deshita ka	When was it?
Nigatsu deshita	It was in February.
Kore wo anata ni agemasu	I give you this.
Anohito ni mo agenasai	Give him, too.
Hai, wakarimashita	Yes, I understand. (Yes, I understood.)
Chotto, anata wa dare desu ka	(Calling one's attention) What is your name, please?
Nakamura desu	I am Nakamura.
Mō yoi; tsugi	That is enough; next!
Romaji de anata no namae wo kakinasai	Write your name in Romanization.
Koko e	Here!
Koko ni Nippon no heitai ga orimasu ka	Are there Japanese soldiers here?
Iie, orimasen	No, they are not here.
Dochira ni ikimashita ka	Which way did they go?
Shirimasen	I don't know.
Doko de horyo ni narimashita ka	Where were you captured?
Himōjii desu ka	Are you hungry?
Iie	No.
Kore made	This is all.

6. Review the months of the year and the dates.

LESSON XI

1. Memorize the following:

ue	on; top
shita	under; below
naka	inside
ushiro	back; behind
soba	beside; vicinity
mizu	water
machimasu (matsu)	wait
ko-chira	this place; this way; this side
so-chira	that place; that way; that side
achi-ra	that place; that way; that side

2. The months are enumerated in two ways: (1) the Japanese way of counting numerals plus the word for month (*tsuki*) and (2) the Chinese way of counting numerals plus (*ka-gettsu*). However, from eleven months on, only the Chinese way is used.

<i>Japanese</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	
hitotsuki	ikkagetsu	one month
futatsuki	nikagetsu	two months
mitsuki	sankagetsu	three months
yotsuki	shikagetsu	four months
itsutsuki	gokagetsu	five months
mitsuki	rokkagetsu	six months
nanatsuki	shichikagetsu	seven months
yatsuki	hakkagetsu	eight months
kokonotsuki	kukagetsu	nine months
totsuki	jikkagetsu	ten months
	jūikkagetsu	eleven months
	jūnikagetsu	twelve months

3. Memorize the following:

ima	now; at present
kyō	today
kinō	yesterday
ototoi	day before yesterday
asu; ashita	tomorrow
asatte	day after tomorrow

kotoshi	this year
kyonen	last year
ototoshi	year before last
rainen	next year; coming year
sarainen	year after next
shūkan	number of weeks
nen	number of years; year

4. Memorize the following construction:

no ue ni	on top of
no shita ni	under
no naka ni	in; inside of; among
no mae ni	in front of
no ushiro ni	behind
no soba ni	beside; nearby

5. Type sentences:

Koko ni kinasai	Come here.
Koko ni tachinasai	Stand here.
Kochira ni tachinasai	Stand on this side.
Koko de chotto machinasai	Wait here a moment.
Sochira de machinasai	Wait a moment over there.
Namae wa nan desu ka	What is your name?
Yoshida desu	I am Yoshida.
Kurai wa	Your rank?
Gunsō	I am a sergeant.
Ichiren-bangō wa	Your serial number?
Roku-shichi-go-san-san	67533.
Itsu Nippon wo tachima-shita ka	When did you leave Japan?
Ichinen mae tachimashita	I left a year ago.
Kukagetsu mae tachimashita	I left nine months ago.
Yatsuki mae tachimashita	I left eight months ago.
Kotoshi no Sangatsu futsuka ni tachimashita	I left on March 2 of this year.
Itsu horyo ni narimashita ka	When were you captured? (When did you become a prisoner?)
Kinō no gogo deshita	It was yesterday afternoon.
Itsu koko ni kimashita ka	When did you come here?

Ototoi kimashita	I came here the day before yesterday.
Kyonen kimashita	I came last year.
Hitotsuki mae kimashita	I came a month ago.
Kyō no gozen jū-ji deshita	It was 10 a.m. today.
Nani ka tabemasu ka	Will you eat something?
Hai, tabemasu	Yes, I will.
Mizu wa?	And water?
Hai, kudasai	Yes, give me some.
Achira ni itte matte inasai	Go that side and wait.
Anata wa koko ni nan-nen sunde imasu ka	How many years have you lived here?
Kyonen no Gogatsu kara desu	Since May of last year.
Shikagetsu mae kara sunde imasu	I have been living here since four months ago.
Roku-shūkan mae kara desu	Since six weeks ago.
Koko ni nan-nen mae kima- shita ka	How many years ago did you come here?
Ku-nen mae desu	Nine years ago.
Kono naka ni nani ga arimasu ka	What is in here?
Ano shita wa nan desu ka	What is under there?
Ano ue ni nani ga arimasu ka	What is on top of that?
Anata no soba ni dare ga tatte imashita ka	Who was standing at your side?
Koko ni dare ga sunde ima- shita ka	Who was living here?
Ima doko ni orimasu ka	Where is he now?
Itsu kimasu ka	When will he come?

6. Review:

- Tenses of the verbs studied so far.
- Months of the year.
- Time of the day.
- Days of the month.
- The army and navy ranks.

LESSON XII

1. Memorize the following:

arukimasu (aruku)	walk
watashimasu (watasu)	hand over
shirasemasu (shiraseru)	notify
tsukaremasu (tsukareru)	be tired
oshiemasu (oshieru)	show; teach
kakemasu (kakeru)	sit down
ken	prefecture
gun	county
buki	arms
*shigaretto	cigarette
toki	when; at the time of

2. Days of the week:

Nichiyō	Sunday
Getsuyō	Monday
Kayō	Tuesday
Suiyō	Wednesday
Mokuyō	Thursday
Kinyō	Friday
Doyō	Saturday

3. "With" is expressed in two different ways:

de	with (inanimate)
to	with (animate)

Nan *de* koko ni kimashita ka With what (means of transportation) did you come here?

Dare *to* koko ni kimashita ka With whom did you come here?

4. "Wishing" is expressed by adding *-tai* to the verbal base:

Mizu wo *nomitai* desu I wish to drink some water.

5. "Shall," "probably will" and "let us" are expressed by the use of the ending, *-mashō* to the verbal base:

Watakushi mo *ikimashō* I shall go, too.
 Anohito mo *kimashō* He will probably come.
Ikimashō Let us go.

*See: "Japanized" English, page 63.

6. "When" or "at the time of" is expressed by adding *toki* to the verb:

Anata ga koko ni <i>kimashita</i>	What month was it when you
<i>toki</i> wa nan-gatsu deshita	came here?
ka	

7. Type sentences:

Arukinasai	Walk!
Buki wo watashinasai	Hand over your arms.
Koko ni kakenasai	Sit down here.
Shigaretto wo agemashō ka	Shall I give you a cigarette?
Hai, kudasai	Yes, please give me.
Doko de horyo ni narima-	Where were you captured?
shita ka	
Chizu de oshienasai	Show me on the map.
Itsu horyo ni narimashita ka	When were you captured?
Kinō no gogo deshita	It was yesterday afternoon.
Nippon no nani ken	What prefecture in Japan are you
desu ka	from?
Nani gun desu ka	What county?
Nani mura	What village?
Nippon no dare ni kore wo	Whom shall we notify of this in
shirasemashō ka	Japan?
Himojii desu ka	Are you hungry?
Mizu wo nomitai desu ka	Do you wish to drink some water?
Hai	Yes
Iie	No
Tsukaremashita ka	Are you tired?
Nan de koko ni kimashita ka	How (by what) did you come
	here?
Aruite kimashita	I came walking.
Dare to koko ni kimashita	With whom did you come here?
ka	
Yamamoto Gochō to	I came with Corporal Yamamoto.
kimashita	
Nippon no heitai wa mō	Are not the Japanese soldiers here
koko ni orimasen ka	now?
Mo orimasen	They are not here any more.
Nippon no heitai wa kochira	Do you think the Japanese soldiers
e kimashō ka	will come this way?
Hai, kimashō	Yes, probably they will.

Achira ni ikimashō	They probably will go that way.
Ikimashō	Let us go.
Achira ni ikimashō	They probably will go that way.
Anata ga Nippon wo tachimashita toki wa nan-gatsu deshita ka	What month was it when you left Japan?
Itsu koko ni kimashita ka	When did you come here?
Ototoi kimashita	I came the day before yesterday.
Anata ga koko ni kimashita toki wa nan-ji deshita ka	What time was it when you came here?
Gozen hachi-ji deshita	It was 8 a.m.

8. Review:

- a. Number of months.
- b. Days of the week.

LESSON XIII

1. Memorize the following:

umaremasu (umareru)	born
okimasu (okiru)	get up; rise
jōriku-shimasu (jōriku-suru)	land
te	hand
gohan	meal; cooked rice
butaichō	unit commander
shigoto	work; occupation
hyakushō	farmer
kesa	this morning
hontō	real; true
donna	what kind
Taishō	name of era (1912-26)
byōki	sick; ill

2. Some army units:

shidan	division
rentai	regiment
chūtai	company
buntai	squad

3. Counting persons. Persons are counted by adding *-nin* to the numeral:

go-nin	five persons
jūgo-nin	fifteen persons
nan-nin	how many persons (what number of persons)

4. "Because" or "as" is expressed by *kara* or *node*:

Tabemono ga arimasendeshita <i>node</i> himojii deshita	I was hungry as there was no food.
Byōki deshita <i>kara</i> tabemasendeshita	I did not eat because I was sick.

These conjunctive words come at the end of dependent clauses and not at the beginning as in English.

5. Ordinal numbers are formed by prefixing *dai-* to the numeral:

ichi	one
daiichi	first
ni	two
daini	second

6. Type sentences:

Okinasai	Get up
Buki wo watashinasai	Hand over your arms.
Te wo agenasai	Raise your hands.
Koko ni kakenasai	Sit down here.
Itsu horyo ni narimashita ka	When were you captured?
Mokuyo no gozen deshita	It was Thursday morning.
Kesa deshita	It was this morning.
Nan-nin horyo ni narimashita ka	How many were captured?
Rokunin deshita	six were captured.
Gohan wa jūbun arimashita ka	Did you have enough for the meal?
Hai, shikashi mō himojii desu	Yes, but I am hungry now.
Koko ga itai desu ka	Does it hurt here?
Iie, itakunai desu	No, it does not.

Doko de umare mashita ka Where were you born?
 Fukuoka-ken de umarema- I was born in Fukuoka prefecture.
 shita

Itsu umare mashita ka When were you born?
 *Taishō ku-nen desu Ninth year of Taishō (1920).
 Gentai wa doko desu ka Where is your home unit?
 Kurume Jūni Shidan desu Kurume, the 12th Division.
 Nan Rentai desu ka What Regiment?
 Shijūhachi Rentai desu 48th Regiment.
 Nan Chūtai desu ka What Company?
 Dai-ni Chūtai desu Second Company.

Nippon no doko kara tachi- Where did you leave from in
 mashita ka Japan?

Sasebo kara desu From Sasebo.

Doko de jōriku-shimashita Where did you land?
 ka

Shirimasen I do not know.

Heitai ni naru mae donna What kind of work were you
 shigoto no shite imashita engaged in before you became
 ka a soldier?

Hyakushō deshita I was a farmer.

Butaichō no kurai wa nan What is the rank of your unit
 desu ka commander?

Chūsa desu He is a lieutenant-colonel.

Butaichō wa donna hito What kind of a man is your unit
 desu ka commander?

Yoi hito desu He is a nice man.

Hontō desu ka Is it true?

Hai Yes.

Naze tabemasen ka Why don't you eat?

Himojikunai desu kara Because I am not hungry.

Byōki desu kara Because I am sick.

Naze tabemasendeshita ka Why didn't you eat?

Byōki deshita node tabe- I did not eat because I was ill.
 masendeshita

*See: Japanese and Western Chronology Compared, page 55.

LESSON XIV

1. Memorize the following:

gakkō	school
gunkan	warship
shorui	documents
chinjufu	naval station
hito	person; man
tsuma	wife
ko	child
myōji	family name
Shōwa	name of present era (1926-)
hayaku	quickly
mimasu (miru)	see
iimasu (iū)	say

2. *To* is usually used after a quotation or an idea. It corresponds to English, "thus—" or "that—."

Yoi desu *to* iimashita (He) said *that* it is good.
 Heitai wa nan *to* iimashita What did the soldier say?
 ka

3. The subjunctive is expressed in several ways. One way is to use *ra* or *nara* as suffix to the depending clause:

Tabemashita *ra* koko e If you are through eating please
 kinasai come here.

4. Adverbs derived from adjectives end in *-ku*:

Hayaku kinasai Come quickly.

5. Type sentences:

Asoko de yasuminasai	Rest over there.
Migi e mukinasai	Face right.
Arukinasai	Walk.
Hayaku arukinasai	Walk fast.
Ki wo tsukenasai	Be careful.
Tomarinasai	Stop.
Itsu jōriku-shimashita ka	When did you land?
Namae wa?	Your name?
Nakamura desu	I am Nakamura.

Sore wa anata no myōji	Is that your family name?
desu ka	
Hai, myōji desu	Yes, it is my family name.
Na wa	Your first name?
Takao desu	Takao.
Kurai wa?	Your rank?
Nitō suihei desu	I am a first class seaman.
Gunkan no namae wa nan	What is the name of your warship?
desu ka	

Chinjufu no namae wa nan	What is the name of your naval
desu ka	station?
Kure desu	Kure Naval Station.
Nippon wo itsu tachimashita	When did you leave Japan?
ka	
*Shōwa jūroku-nen ni tachi-	I left in the 16th year of Shōwa
mashita	(1941).
Horyo ni natte nan to omoi-	What do you think of being
masu ka	captured?
Kore made	This is all.
Achira de gohan wo tabenasai	Have your meal over there.
Tabemashita ra koko e	If you are through eating, come
kinasai	here.

Anata no namae wa nan	What is your name?
desu ka	
**Nakano-Toshirō desu	I am Toshirō Nakano.
Doko ni sunde imasu ka	Where do you live?
Koño mura ni sunde imasu	I live in this village.
Anata no shigoto wa nan	What is your work?
desu ka	
Hyakushō desu	I am a farmer.
Koko ni nan-nen orimasu ka	How many years have you lived
	here?
Ku-nen orimasu	I have lived here for nine years.
Tsuma ga arimasu ka	Have you a wife?
Hai, arimasu	Yes, I have.
Ko wa	Any children?

*See: Japanese and Western Chronology Compared, page 55.

**Japanese always say and write the family name first.

Hai, san-nin orimasu	Yes, I have three.
Shorui wo mitai desu	I like to see your documents.
Kono mura no gakkō wa	Where is the school in this
doko ni arimasu ka	village?
Chikaku ni arimasu	It is near.
Kono mura de dare ka Eigo	Is there someone who understands
ga wakarimasu ka	English in this village?
Hai, orimasu	Yes, there is one.
Sono hito to hanashitai desu	I would like to talk to him.
Anata to ikimashō	Let us go (to see him).
Tōi desu ka	Is it far?
Iie, tōkunai desu	No, it is not far.
Nippon no heitai ga koko ni	Did the Japanese soldiers stay
imashita ka	here?
Hai, chotto	Yes, for a while.
Koko kara doko e ikimashita	Where did they go from here?
ka	
Shirimasen. Achira e iki-	I don't know. They went that
ashita	way.
Heitai wa nan to itte	What were the soldiers saying?
imashita ka	

LESSON XV

1. Memorize the following:

zokushimasu (zokusuru)	belong; detached
mochimasu (motsu)	hold; have
sore kara	and then
okii	big; large
ichi	position; location
saigo	last; end
tanku	tank
kimono	clothing
shishōsha	casualties
*yen (en)	dollar (not corresponding value, but corresponding unit)
*sen	cent (not corresponding value, but corresponding unit)

*See: Table of Money, Weights and Measure, page 60.

2. There is no perfect tense of verbs in Japanese. The present perfect tense is expressed by the present tense, and the past perfect by the past tense.

Kinō kara koko ni *imasu* I *have been* here since yesterday.
 Shōwa jūgo-nen kara jūshi- I *had been* here from 1940 to
 chinen made koko ni 1942.
imashita

3. There are no relative pronouns in Japanese. Relationship to another noun or pronoun in a sentence is expressed by placing the verb before the word to which the relative pronoun would refer.

Koko ni *sunde iru hito* Persons who live here.
 Eigo wo *hanasu hitai* Solder who speaks English.

4. Verbs in succession. Whenever verbs appear in succession be sure to make all of them progressive except the last one. The tense of the final verb decides the tenses of all.

Asoko ni *itte tabemashita* I *went* there and ate.
 Koko ni *kite, tatte, machi-* Come here, and *stand* and *wait*.
nasai

5. Type sentences:

Koko ni kite tachinasai	Come here and stand.
Nan no butai ni zokushite imasu ka	What unit do you belong to?
Doko de horyo ni narimashita ka	Where were you captured?
Anata no butai ni nan-nin orimashita ka	How many men were in your unit?
Shishōsha wa nan-nin deshita ka	How many casualties have you had?
Anata no butai no ichi wa doko desu ka	What is the location of your unit?
Butaichō no namae wa nan desu ka	What is the name of your unit commander?
Saigo ni tabemashita no wa itsu deshita ka	When did you eat last?
Nani wo tabemashita ka	What did you eat?
Tanku wa ikutsu arimasu ka	How many tanks have you?
Kimono wa jūbun desu ka	Do you have enough clothing?

Kono mura no namae wa nan desu ka	What is the name of this village?
Nan no heitai ga orimashita ka	What kind of soldiers were here?
Dōshite ikimashita ka	How (by what means) did they leave?
Donna buki wo motte ima- shita ka	What kind of weapons did they have?
Itsu kara koko ni orimashita ka	How long (from when) had they been here?
Koko no mizu wa doko kara kimasu ka	Where does the water come from?
Kono mura ni nan-nin hito ga sunde imasu ka	How many persons live in this village?
Anata wa itsu kara koko ni sunde imasu ka	How long (since when) have you lived here?
Asoko ni tatte iru hito wa dare desu ka	Who is that man standing there?
Eigo wo hanasu heitai ga orimasu ka	Are there soldiers who speak English?
Chikaku ni ōkii machi ga arimasu ka	Are there any big towns near here?
Koko ni Nipponjin ga nan- nin orimasu ka	How many Japanese live here?
Nani wo shite imasu ka	What do they do?
Kore wa nan yen desu ka	How much is this? (How many dollars is this?)
Kore wa go sen desu ka	Is this five cents?
Sore kara?	And then?

LESSON XVI

By way of reviewing the type sentences we have studied, let us spend the last two chapters in English-Japanese translation of some of the more important interrogative and imperative sentences that would most probably be used in questioning prisoners or civilians.

MILITARY COMMANDS

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Fall in! | Atsumare |
| 2. Attention! | Ki wo tsuke |

3. Count off!	Bangō
4. Right face!	Migi muke migi
5. Left face!	Hidari muke hidari
6. Forward march!	Mae e susume
7. Halt!	Tomare
8. Rest!	Yasume
9. Dismiss!	Wakare

SIMPLE QUESTIONS AND COMMANDS

1. Who?	Dare
2. What?	Nani
3. Where?	Doko
4. When?	Itsu
5. Why?	Naze
6. How?	Dōshite
7. Which?	Dore
8. How much?	Ikura
9. How old?	Ikutsu
10. How many?	Ikutsu
11. Who goes there?	Dare ka
12. Who is it?	Dare ka
13. Come!	Koi
14. Hurry!	Hayaku
15. Stop!	Tomare
16. Wait!	Mate
17. Advance!	Susume
18. Surrender arms!	Buki wo watase
19. Hands up!	Te wo age
20. Walk!	Aruke

QUESTIONING PRISONERS

1. Come here.	Koko ni kinasai
2. Stand here.	Koko ni tachinasai
3. Stand on this side.	Kochira ni tachinasai
4. Wait a moment over there.	Sochira de chotto machinasai
5. Sit down here.	Koko ni kakenasai
6. Have a cigarette.	Shigaretto wo agemashō
7. Aren't you hungry?	Himojikunai desu ka
8. Are you tired?	Tsukarete imasu ka

- | | |
|--|---|
| 9. Shall I give you some water? | Mizu wo agemashō ka |
| 10. Are you in pain? | Doko ka itai desu ka |
| 11. Do you understand English? | Eigo ga wakarimasu ka |
| | |
| 1. What is your name? | Anata no namae wa nan desu ka |
| 2. Which is your family name? | Dore ga myōji desu ka |
| 3. What is your rank? | Kurai wa nan desu ka |
| 4. What is your serial number? | Anata no ichiran-bangō wa nan desu ka |
| 5. How old are you? | Ikutsu desu ka |
| 6. When were you born? | Itsu umaremashita ka |
| 7. Where were you born? | Doko de umaremashita ka |
| 8. What prefecture? | Nani ken |
| 9. What county? | Nani gun |
| 10. What town? | Nani machi |
| 11. What village? | Nani mura |
| 12. What were you doing before you became a soldier? | Heitai ni naru mae nani wo shite imashita ka |
| 13. How many years were you in the army before you left Japan? | Nippon wo tatsu mae nan-nen heitai deshita ka |
| 14. Where is your home unit? | Nippon no gentai wa doko desu ka |
| 15. What is your home unit? | Nippon no gentai wa nan desu ka |
| 16. What division? | Nani shidan desu ka |
| 17. What regiment? | Nani rentai desu ka |
| 18. What company? | Nan chūtai desu ka |
| 19. What is the name of your warship? | Anata no gunkan no namae wa nan desu ka |
| 20. What naval station does it belong? | Nani kaigun chinjufu desu ka |
| 21. When did you leave Japan? | Itsu Nippon wo tachimashita ka |
| 22. From where? | Doko kara |
| 23. When did you come here? | Itsu koko ni kimashita ka |

24. When did you land here? Itsu koko ni jōrikushimashita ka
25. How many landed here? Koko ni nan-nin jōrikushimashita ka
26. What kind of soldiers are they? Donna heitai desu ka
27. Who is the unit commander? Butaichō wa dare desu ka
28. What is his rank? Kurai wa nan desu ka
29. Is he a good commander? Yoi butaichō desu ka
30. Is it true? Hontō desu ka
31. Once more! (Repeat it!) Mō ichido
32. Are there any tanks? Tanku ga arimasu ka
33. Where is the location of your unit? Butai no ichi wa doko desu ka
34. Show me on the map. Chizu de oshienasai
35. Where were you captured? Doko de horyo ni narimashita ka
36. When were you captured? Itsu horyo ni narimashita ka
37. What were you doing when captured? Horyo ni narimashita toki nani wo shite imashita ka
38. And then? Sore kara
39. How many were captured? Nan-nin horyo ni narimashita ka
40. Were there any casualties? Shishōsha ga arimashita ka
41. What do you think of being captured? Horyo ni natte nan to omoimasu ka
42. Whom shall we notify of this in Japan? Nippon no dare ni kore wo shirasemashō ka
43. When did you eat last? Saigo ni tabemashita no wa itsu deshita ka
44. What did you eat? Nani wo tabemashita ka
45. Did you have enough to eat? Tabemono wa jūbun deshita ka
46. Did you have enough clothing? Kimono wa jūbun deshita ka
47. Have you a wife? Tsuma ga arimasu ka
48. Have you any children? Ko ga arimasu ka

49. This is all.
50. Sit down there.

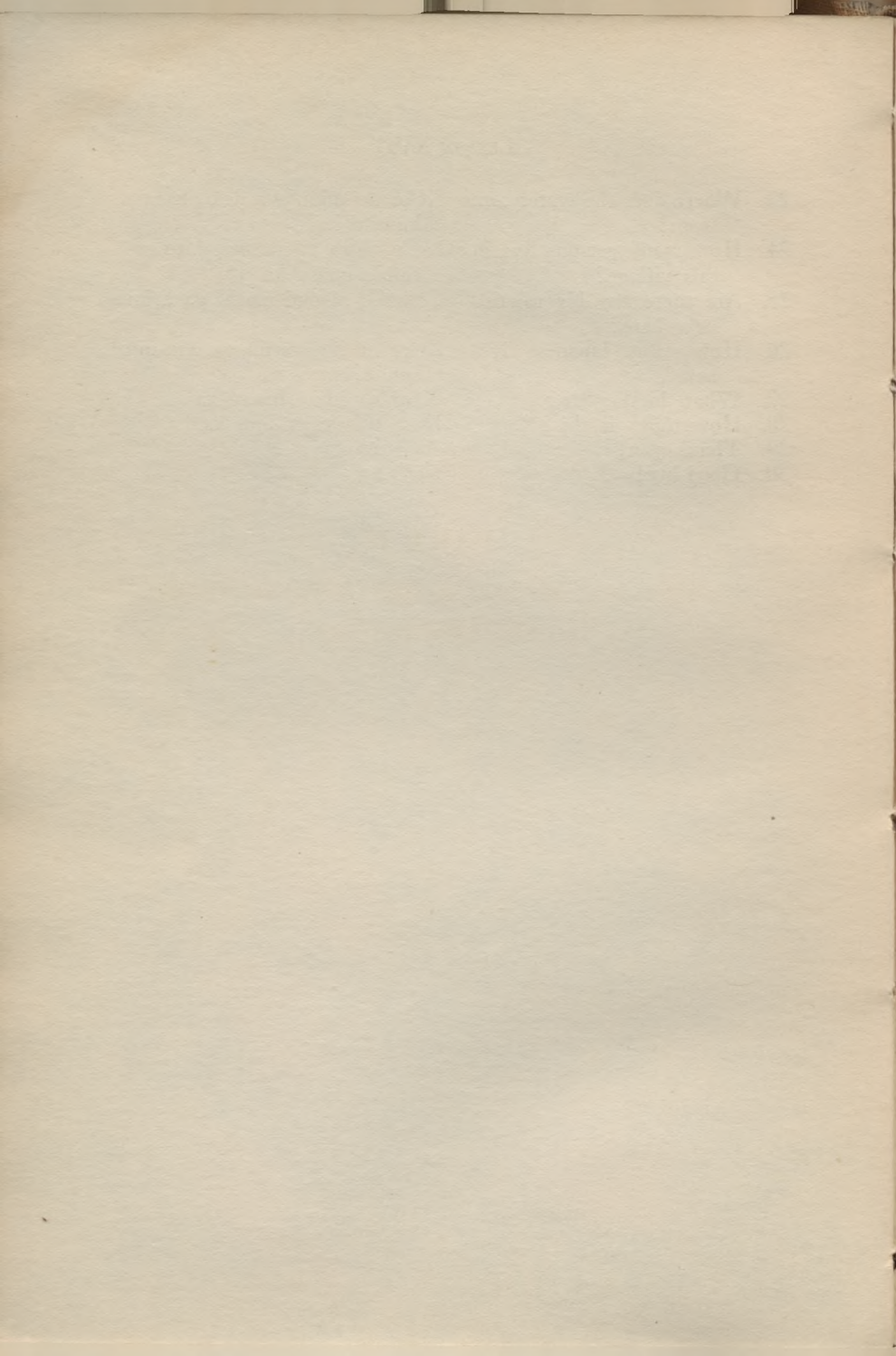
Kore made
Soko ni kakenasai

LESSON XVII

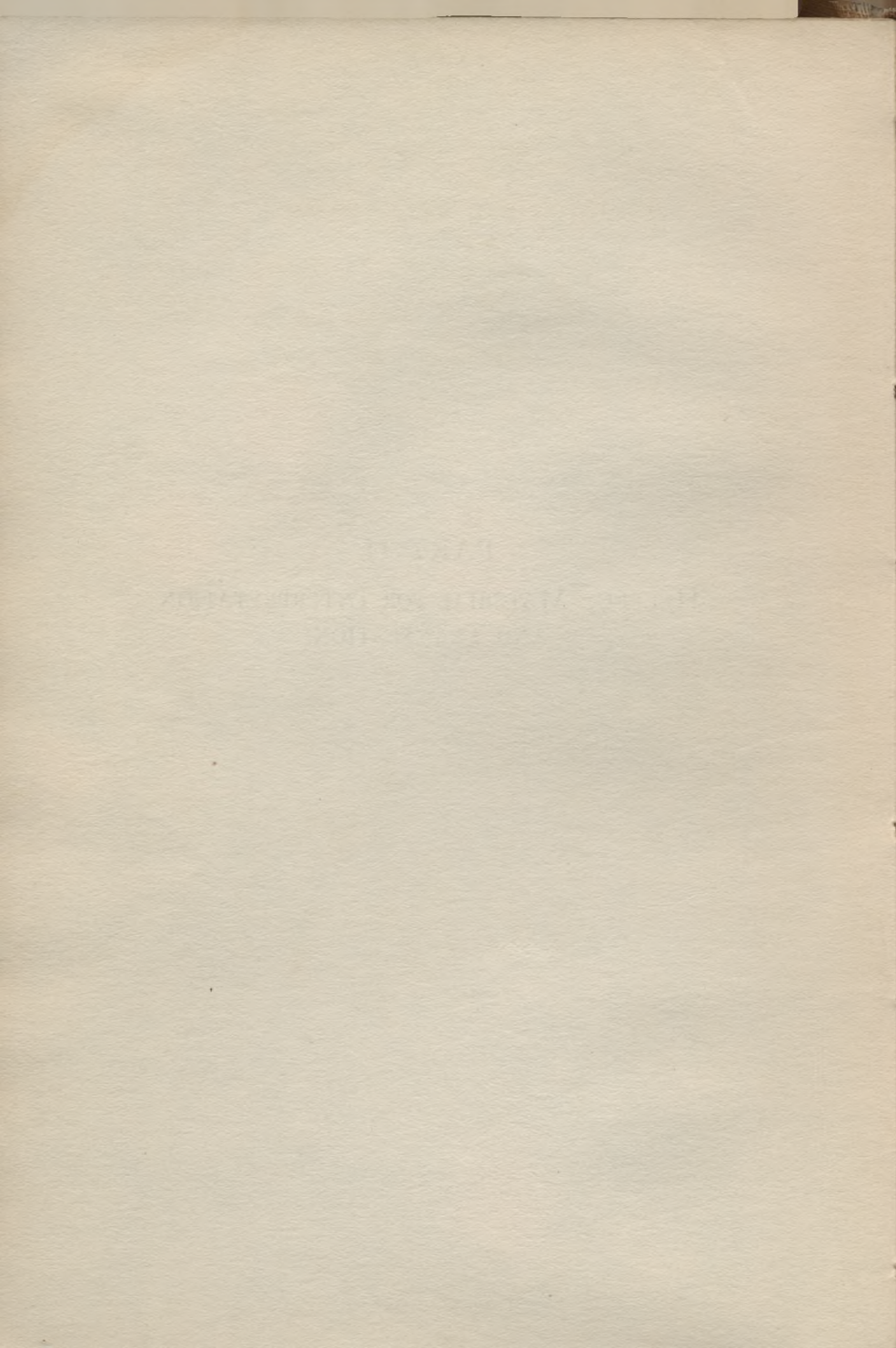
QUESTIONING CIVILIANS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hello! | Konnichi wa |
| 2. What is your name? | Anata no namae wa nan desu ka |
| 3. Where do you live? | Doko ni sunde imasu ka |
| 4. How old are you? | Ikutsu desu ka |
| 5. When were you born? | Itsu umaremashita ka |
| 6. What is your occupation? | Anata no shigoto wa nan desu ka |
| 7. How many years have you lived here? | Koko ni nan-nen orimasu ka |
| 8. Have you a wife? | Tsuma ga arimasu ka |
| 9. Have you any children? | Ko ga arimasu ka |
| 10. Where is the school in this village? | Kono mura no gakkō wa doko desu ka |
| 11. Is there someone who understands English in this village? | Kono mura de dare ka Eigo ga wakarimasu ka |
| 12. Who is he? | Sore wa dare desu ka |
| 13. Where does he live? | Doko ni sunde imasu ka |
| 14. I should like to talk with him. | Sono hito to hanashitai desu |
| 15. Aren't the Japanese soldiers here now? | Nippon no heitai wa mō koko ni orimasen ka |
| 16. Which way did they go? | Dochira ni ikimashita ka |
| 17. How long were they here? | Itsu kara koko ni orimashita ka |
| 18. How many were here? | Nan-nin koko ni orimashita ka |
| 19. What kind of soldiers were they? | Donna heitai deshita ka |
| 20. What were the soldiers saying? | Heitai wa nan to itte imashita ka |
| 21. What is the name of this village? | Kono mura no namae wa nan desu ka |
| 22. What kind of weapons did the Japanese soldiers have? | Nippon no heitai wa donna buki wo motte imashita ka |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 23. Where does the water come from? | Koko no mizu wa doko kara
kimasu ka |
| 24. How many persons live in this village? | Kono mura ni nan-nin hito ga
sunde imasu ka |
| 25. Are there any big towns near here? | Chikaku ni ôkii machi ga arimasu
ka |
| 26. How many Japanese live here? | Koko ni Nipponjin ga nan-nin
sunde imasu ka |
| 27. What do they do? | Nani wo shite imasu ka |
| 28. How much is this? | Kore wa ikura desu ka |
| 29. Thank you! | Arigatō |
| 30. Good-bye! | Sayōnara |



PART II
HELPFUL MATERIAL FOR INTERPRETATION
AND TRANSLATION



JAPANESE SYLLABARY

The Japanese written language is made up of three different types of ideographs: (1) the Chinese characters, (2) the *hiragana* and (3) the *katakana*. However, it is possible to write everything in either the *hiragana* or *katakana*.

<i>Hiragana</i>					<i>Katakana</i>				
a	i	u	e	o	a	i	u	e	o
あ	い	う	え	お	ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko	ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
か	き	く	け	こ	カ	キ	ク	ケ	コ
sa	shi	su	se	so	sa	shi	su	se	so
さ	し	す	せ	そ	サ	シ	ス	セ	ソ
ta	chi	tsu	te	to	ta	chi	tsu	te	to
た	ち	つ	て	と	タ	チ	ツ	テ	ト
na	ni	nu	ne	no	na	ni	nu	ne	no
な	に	ぬ	ね	の	ナ	ニ	ヌ	ネ	ノ
ha	hi	fu	he	ho	ha	hi	fu	he	ho
は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ	ハ	ヒ	フ	ヘ	ホ
ma	mi	mu	me	mo	ma	mi	mu	me	mo
ま	み	む	め	も	マ	ミ	ム	メ	モ
ya	i	yu	e	yo	ya	i	yu	e	yo
や	い	ゆ	え	よ	ヤ	イ	ユ	エ	ヨ
ra	ri	ru	re	ro	ra	ri	ru	re	ro
ら	り	る	れ	ろ	ラ	リ	ル	レ	ロ

<i>Katakana</i>				
wa	i	u	e	(w)o
ワ	ィ	ウ	ェ	ヲ
(n)				
ン				

<i>Hiragana</i>				
wa	i	u	e	(w)o
ワ	ィ	ウ	ェ	ヲ
(n)				
ン				

ga	gi	gu	ge	go
ガ	ギ	グ	ゲ	ゴ

ga	gi	gu	ge	go
ガ	ギ	グ	ゲ	ゴ

za	ji	zu	ze	zo
ザ	ジ	ズ	ゼ	ゾ

za	ji	zu	ze	zo
ザ	ジ	ズ	ゼ	ゾ

da	ji	zu	de	do
ダ	ヂ	ヅ	デ	ド

da	ji	zu	de	do
ダ	ヂ	ヅ	デ	ド

ba	bi	bu	be	bo
バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ

ba	bi	bu	be	bo
バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ

pa	pi	pu	pe	po
パ	ピ	プ	ペ	ポ

pa	pi	pu	pe	po
パ	ピ	プ	ペ	ポ

Often a letter itself is a word: (と) = to = and.

Many words are combination of letters: (はい) = hai = yes.

JAPANESE ROMANIZATION

There are at present three schools of romanizing the Japanese language: the Hepburn System, the Japan System, and the recent Investigation Commission System. It is to be emphasized that these are but three methods of representing the same pronunciation. The Hepburn System is used in this manual.

Hepburn System

A	I	U	E	O
KA	KI	KU	KE	KO
SA	SHI	SU	SE	SO
TA	CHI	TSU	TE	TO
NA	NI	NU	NE	NO
HA	HI	FU	HE	HO
MA	MI	MU	ME	MO
YA	I	YU	E	YO
RA	RI	RU	RE	RO
WA	I	U	E	O
(N)				

GA	GI	GU	GE	GO
ZA	JI	ZU	ZE	ZO
DA	JI	ZU	DE	DO
BA	BI	BU	BE	BO
PA	PI	PU	PE	PO

KYA	KYU	KYO
SHA	SHU	SHO
CHA	CHU	CHO
NYA	NYU	NYO
HYA	HYU	HYO
MYA	MYU	MYO
RYA	RYU	RYO
GYA	GYU	GYO
JA	JU	JO
JA	JU	JO
BYA	BYU	BYO
PYA	PYU	PYO

Japan System

A	I	U	E	O
KA	KI	KU	KE	KO
SA	SI	SU	SE	SO
TA	TI	TU	TE	TO
NA	NI	NU	NE	NO
HA	HI	HU	HE	HO
MA	MI	MU	ME	MO
YA	I	YU	E	YO

I. C. System

A	I	U	E	O
KA	KI	KU	KE	KO
SA	SI	SU	SE	SO
TA	TI	TU	TE	TO
NA	NI	NU	NE	NO
HA	HI	HU	HE	HO
MA	MI	MU	ME	MO
YA	I	YU	E	YO

<i>Japan System</i>					<i>I. C. System</i>				
RA	RI	RU	HE	RO	RA	RI	RU	HE	RO
WA	I	U	E	O	WA	I	U	E	O
(N)					(N)				
GA	GI	GU	GE	GO	GA	GI	GU	GE	GO
ZA	ZI	ZU	ZE	ZO	ZA	ZI	ZU	ZE	ZO
DA	DI	DU	DE	DO	DA	DI	ZU	DE	DO
BA	BI	BU	BE	BO	BA	BI	BU	BE	BO
PA	PI	PU	PE	PO	PA	PI	PU	PE	PO
KYA	KYU	KYO	KWA		KYA	KYU	KYO		
SYA	SYU	SYO			SYA	SYU	SYO		
TYA	TYU	TYO			TYA	TYU	TYO		
NYA	NYU	NYO			NYA	NYU	NYO		
HYA	HYU	HYO			HYA	HYU	HYO		
MYA	MYU	MYO			MYA	MYU	MYO		
RYA	RYU	RYO			RYA	RYU	RYO		
GYA	GYU	GYO	GWA		GYA	GYU	GYO		
ZYA	ZYU	ZYO			ZYA	ZYU	ZYO		
DYA	DYU	DYO			ZYA	ZYU	ZYO		
BYA	BYU	BYO			BYA	BYU	BYO		
PYA	PYU	PYO			PYA	PYU	PYO		

- a. The following sets should be pronounced exactly the same:

Hepburn

shi
chi
tsu
fu
ji
sha
shu
sho
cha

I. C. System

si
ti
tu
hu
zi
sya
syu
syo
tya

- b. The following sets should be pronounced exactly the same:

Chōsen
Fujisan
Shichiro Fuchino
Shōzō Tsurumi

Tyōsen
Huzisan
Sitiro Hutino
Syōzō Turumi

JAPANESE AND WESTERN CHRONOLOGY COMPARED

There are two methods used in Japanese chronology, one according to eras and the other going back to the beginning of the country. The first year of the traditional calendar, although historically not authentic, is dated 660 B.C. This knowledge may be of some help in determining one's age, date of birth, date of manufacture of war implements, etc.

<i>By Eras</i>		<i>Trad.</i>	<i>Western</i>	<i>By Eras</i>		<i>Trad.</i>	<i>Western</i>
Meiji	1	2528	1868		28	2555	1895
	2	2529	1869		29	2556	1896
	3	2530	1870		30	2557	1897
	4	2531	1871		31	2558	1898
	5	2532	1872		32	2559	1899
	6	2533	1873		33	2560	1900
	7	2534	1874		34	2561	1901
	8	2535	1875		35	2562	1902
	9	2536	1876		36	2563	1903
	10	2537	1877		37	2564	1904
	11	2538	1878		38	2565	1905
	12	2539	1879		39	2566	1906
	13	2540	1880		40	2567	1907
	14	2541	1881		41	2568	1908
	15	2542	1882		42	2569	1909
	16	2543	1883		43	2570	1910
	17	2544	1884		44	2571	1911
	18	2545	1885	Meiji	45	}	2572 1912
	19	2546	1886	Taishō	1		
	20	2547	1887		2	2573	1913
	21	2548	1888		3	2574	1914
	22	2549	1889		4	2575	1915
	23	2550	1890		5	2576	1916
	24	2551	1891		6	2577	1917
	25	2552	1892		7	2578	1918
	26	2553	1893		8	2579	1919
	27	2554	1894		9	2580	1920

<i>By Eras</i>			<i>By Eras</i>			
	<i>Trad.</i>	<i>Western</i>		<i>Trad.</i>	<i>Western</i>	
10	2581	1921	7	2592	1932	
11	2582	1922	8	2593	1933	
12	2583	1923	9	2594	1934	
13	2584	1924	10	2595	1935	
14	2585	1925	11	2596	1936	
Taishō 15	}	2586	1926	12	2597	1937
Shōwa 1				13	2598	1938
2	2587	1927	14	2599	1939	
3	2588	1928	15	2600	1940	
4	2589	1929	16	2601	1941	
5	2590	1930	17	2602	1942	
6	2591	1931	18	2603	1943	

To change from the Era calendar to the Western, remember: 1867 + Meiji x ; 1911 + Taishō x ; 1925 + Shōwa x . For example: Meiji 10 = 1867 + 10 = 1877; Taishō 10 = 1911 + 10 = 1921; Shōwa 10 = 1925 + 10 = 1935. To change from the Trad. calendar to the Western, subtract 660.

Meiji 45 = Taishō 1; Taishō 15 = Shōwa 1.

17-3-5 = Shōwa 17 - March 5 = 3-5-1942.

2-6-20 = 2602-6-20 = 6-20-1942.

NUMERALS AND TIME

Numerals:

Although we are not interested in the study of the written Japanese, it would be advisable to learn the numerals in characters for practical purposes.

Both the Chinese and the Japanese ways of counting the first ten numerals are used. Zero is an exception.

	<i>Kun (Japanese)</i>	<i>On (Chinese)</i>
0 (〇)		rei
1 (一)	hitotsu	ichi
2 (二)	futatsu	ni
3 (三)	mittsu	san
4 (四)	yottsu	shi
5 (五)	itsutsu	go
6 (六)	muttsu	roku
7 (七)	nanatsu	shichi
8 (八)	yattsu	hachi
9 (九)	kokonotsu	ku
10 (十)	tō	jū

Japanese way is used for single numbers and the Chinese way is used as "enumeratives." Itsutsu = five; Go-nin = five people. From eleven on, the numbers are counted only in the Chinese way:

11 (十一) jūichi	30 (三十) sanjū
12 (十二) jūni	40 (四十) shijū
13 (十三) jūsan	50 (五十) gojū
14 (十四) jūshi	100 (百) hyaku
15 (十五) jūgo	1,000 (千) sen
16 (十六) jūroku	10,000 (万) man
17 (十七) jūshichi	100,000 (十万) jūman
18 (十八) jūhachi	1,000,000 (百万) hyakuman
19 (十九) jūku	20 = 2-10 = nijū = 二〇 (二十)
20 (二十) nijū	

Time:

a. Time of the day:

time	jikan
o'clock	ji
minute	fun (pun)
second	byō
a. m.	gozen
p. m.	gogo

b. Days of the week:

Sunday	Nichiyō
Monday	Getsuyō
Tuesday	Kayō
Wednesday	Suiyō
Thursday	Mokuyō
Friday	Kinyō
Saturday	Doyō

c. Months of the year:

January	Ichigatsu
February	Nigatsu
March	Sangatsu
April	Shigatsu
May	Gogatsu
June	Rokugatsu
July	Shichigatsu
August	Hachigatsu
September	Kugatsu
October	Jūgatsu
November	Jūichigatsu
December	Jūnigatsu

d. Days of the month: The first ten days are counted in both the pure Japanese way and the Chinese way. However, from the 11th, usually the Chinese way is used.

1st	tsuitachi; ichinichi
2nd	futsuka; ninichi
3rd	mikka; sannichi
4th	yokka
5th	itsuka; gonichi
6th	muika; rokunichi
7th	nanuka; shichinichi
8th	yōka; hachinichi
9th	kokonoka; kunichi
10th	tōka
11th	jūichinichi
14th	jūyokka
20th	hatsuka; nijūnichi
30th	sanjūnichi

- e. Number of months is counted in both the pure Japanese and Chinese ways:

	<i>Kun (Japanese)</i>	<i>On (Chinese)</i>
one month	hitotsuki	ikkagetsu
two months	futatsuki	nikagetsu
three months	mitsuki	sankagetsu
four months	yotsuki	shikagetsu
five months	itsutsuki	gokagetsu
six months	mutsuki	rokkagetsu
seven months	nanatsuki	shichikagetsu
eight months	yatsuki	hakkagetsu
nine months	kokonotsuki	kukagetsu
ten months	totsuki	jikkagetsu
eleven months		jūikkagetsu
twelve months		jūnikagetsu

HOW TO RECOGNIZE JAPANESE WRITING

Learn to read the following writing which may enable one to recognize numerals and dates on metal pieces, engines, etc., of the Japanese military tools.

- a. Numbers written from left to right:

三 四 五 一 六 七	345167
四 七 八 二 九 一	478291
六 二 〇 二 四 九	620249

- b. Numbers written vertically:

四 三 二	●	4	3	2	●
九 〇 九	四	9	0	9	4
九 四 八	三	9	4	8	3
〇 七 八	八	0	7	8	8
一 六 〇	二	1	6	0	2
	九				9
	九				9

c. Dates:

1. 17-4-12 = 17th year of Shōwa - April 12th
= April 12, 1942
2. 2-8-14 = Year 2602 (traditional) - August 14th
= August 14, 1942

As explained in *Japanese and Western Chronology Compared*, page 46, the Japanese use two types of calendars, the era and the traditional. The order of writing is always: year - month - date. Therefore, common sense tells one that 17 in the first example refers to the 17th year of Shōwa (1942), and 2 in the second example represents the last unit of the traditional year 2602 (1942).

3.

昭和	15 年	3 月	2 日
----	------	-----	-----

Shōwa 15th yr.	3rd month	2nd day
1940	March	2

note: 1st two characters = Shōwa
 3rd character = year
 4th character = month
 5th character = date

TABLE OF MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

a. Money:*

1 rin	1/10 cent
1 sen	1 cent
5 sen	5 cents
10 sen	10 cents
20 sen	20 cents
50 sen	50 cents
1 yen	1 dollar

b. Weights:

1 monme	0.1325 oz.
1 kin	*1 lb.
1 kan	8.28 lbs.
1 guramu	1 gramme
1 kiro (kiroguramu)	1 kilogramme
1 pondo	1 pound
1 ton	1 ton

*Not corresponding value, but corresponding units. *Corresponding unit.

c. *Capacity:*

1 gō	0.4 pts.
1 shō	2 qts.
1 tō	4 gals.
1 koku	40 gals. (5 bushels)

d. *Square measure:*

1 tsubo	36 sq. ft.
1 bu	same
1 se	1080 sq. ft.
1 tan	0.245 acres
1 chō	2.5 acres

e. *Linear measure:*

1 bu	*1/10 in.	1 miri (mirimētoru)	1 m. m.
1 sun	*1 in.	1 sanchi (senchimētoru)	1 c. m.
1 shaku	*1 ft.	1 mētoru	1 meter
1 ken	6 ft.	1 kiro (kiromētoru)	1 k. m.
1 chō	120 yds.	1 mairu	1 mile
1 ri	2.44 mi.	1 notto	1 knot

*Corresponding unit.

f. *Percentage:*

1 bu	1%
1 wari	10%

Therefore,

1 wari 5 bu	= 15%
5 wari	= 50%

BRANCHES OF THE ARMED FORCES

Army
Navy
Air Force
Marine Corps
Military Police
Infantry
Cavalry
Artillery
Engineer
Aviation
Commissariat
Paymaster
Medical
Veterinary

Rikugun
Kaigun
Kūgun
Rikusentai
Kenpei
Hohei
Kihei
Hōhei
Kōhei
Kōkūhei
Shichōhei
Keiri
Eisei
Jūi

*color of collar
badges*

black
scarlet
light green
yellow
brown
light blue
deep blue
silver tea
dark green
purple

ARMY (RIKUGUN)

a. *Ranks:*

Officers	Shikan	N. C. O.	Kashikan
General	Taishō	Warrant Officer	Tokumu Sōchō
Lieut-General	Chūshō (Chūjō)	Sergeant-Major	Sōchō
Major-General	Shōshō	Sergeant	Gunsō
Colonel	Taisa	Corporal	Gochō
Lieut-Colonel	Chūsa		
Major	Shōsa	Privates	Hei
Captain	Taii		
First Lieutenant	Chūi	Superior Private	Jōtōhei
Second Lieutenant	Shōi	F. C. Private	Ittōhei
		S. C. Private	Nitōhei

b. *Units:*

Division	Shidan	Unit of indefinite size	
Brigade	Ryodan		Butai
Regiment	Rentai	Corps	Gundan (Heidan)
Battalion	Daitai		
Company	Chūtai		
Platoon	Shōtai		
Squad	Buntai		

AIR (KŪGUN)

a. *Units:*

Wing	Rentai
Group	Daitai
Squadron	Chūtai
Division	Shōtai
Section	Buntai

NAVY (KAIGUN)

a. *Ranks:*

Officers	Shikan	*N. C. O.; Seamen	Kashikan; Suihei
Admiral	Taishō	Chief War. O.	Heisōchō
V-Admiral	Chūshō (Chūjō)	Chief Petty O.	Ittō Heisō
Rear-Admiral	Shōshō	Petty O., 1/C	Nitō Heisō
Captain	Taisa	Petty O., 2/C	Santō Heisō

Commander	Chūsa	Petty O., 3/C	Ittō Suihei
Lieut-Commander	Shōsa	Seaman, 1/C	Nitō Suihei
Lieutenant	Taii	Seaman, 2/C	Santō Suihei
Lieutenant (j.g.)	Chūi	Seaman, 3/C	Shitō Suihei
Ensign	Shōi		

b. *Warships:*

battleship	senkan
battle cruiser	junyō-senkan
cruiser	junyōkan
aircraft carrier	kōkū-bokan
seaplane tender	suijōki-bokan
submarine	sensuikan
mine layer	fusetsukan
gunboat	hōkan
destroyer	kuchikukan
torpedo boat	suiraitai
mine sweeper	sōkaitai
transport	unsōsen
oil tanker	yusōsen
survey ship	sokuryōkan
ice breaker	saihyōsen
target ship	hyōteki-kan
repair ship	kōsakusen

c. *Units:*

Fleet	Kantai
Squadron	Sentai
Division	Buntai
Convoy	Gosōsendan

"JAPANIZED" ENGLISH

In speaking to a prisoner, first see whether he understands English. All officers will understand some English; men in the ranks may not. However, every Japanese has quite a large vocabulary of English pronounced in the "Japanized" way. This is especially true of popular

*These are corresponding ranks and not the translation of ranks.

nouns. Therefore, one may sometimes be able to make himself understood if he uses English in the Japanese way. Here is a list of some examples:

<i>English</i>	
<i>k</i> ending sound book; tank; mask	<i>ku</i> bukku; tanku; masuku
<i>s</i> ending sound pass; gas	<i>su</i> pasu; gasu
<i>t</i> ending sound point; tent	<i>to</i> pointo; tento
<i>n</i> ending sound pen; pin	<i>n</i> pen; pin
<i>f</i> ending sound knife; wife	<i>fu</i> naifu; waifu
<i>m</i> ending sound room; come	<i>mu</i> rūmu; kamu
<i>l, r</i> ending sound beer; doctor; pistol	<i>ru</i> biru; doktoru; pisutoru
<i>d</i> ending sound pound; ground	<i>do</i> pondo; guraundo
<i>p</i> ending sound lamp; stop	<i>pu</i> ranpu; sutoppu
<i>g</i> ending sound king; song	<i>gu</i> kingu; songu
<i>y</i> ending sound party; empty	<i>e</i> pāte; emute

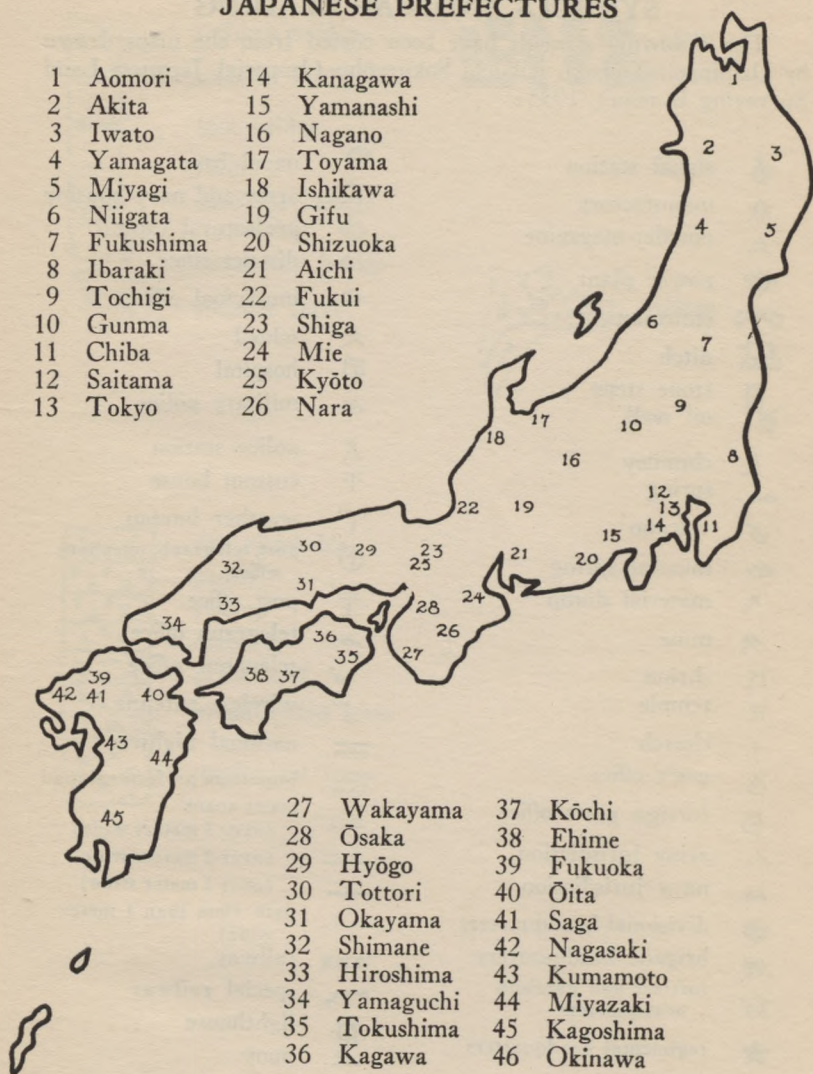
- a. There are no consonants *l, q, v*, or *x*. Therefore, make the following substitutions when these consonants occur in a word: $l = r$; $q = k$; $v = b$; $x = (x)$.*
- b. One must always remember to put a vowel after each consonant or consonant sound of English:

America	Amerika
Roosevelt	Rōzuberuto
baseball	bēsubōru
gas-mask	gasu masuku
milk	miruku

* $x = (x)$ Use sound that is closest to sound of x in that English word.

JAPANESE PREFECTURES






















































- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 Aomori | 14 Kanagawa |
| 2 Akita | 15 Yamanashi |
| 3 Iwato | 16 Nagano |
| 4 Yamagata | 17 Toyama |
| 5 Miyagi | 18 Ishikawa |
| 6 Niigata | 19 Gifu |
| 7 Fukushima | 20 Shizuoka |
| 8 Ibaraki | 21 Aichi |
| 9 Tochigi | 22 Fukui |
| 10 Gunma | 23 Shiga |
| 11 Chiba | 24 Mie |
| 12 Saitama | 25 Kyōto |
| 13 Tokyo | 26 Nara |

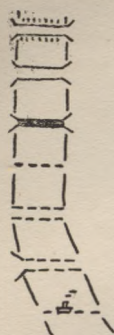


- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 27 Wakayama | 37 Kōchi |
| 28 Ōsaka | 38 Ehime |
| 29 Hyōgo | 39 Fukuoka |
| 30 Tottori | 40 Ōita |
| 31 Okayama | 41 Saga |
| 32 Shimane | 42 Nagasaki |
| 33 Hiroshima | 43 Kumamoto |
| 34 Yamaguchi | 44 Miyazaki |
| 35 Tokushima | 45 Kagoshima |
| 36 Kagawa | 46 Okinawa |

SYMBOLS AND MAP READING

The following symbols have been copied from the maps drawn by Dainippon Teikoku Rikuchi Sokuryōbu (Imperial Japanese Land Surveying Bureau), 1935:

	signal station		naval base
	manufactory		army and navy housing
	powder-magazine		prefectural capital
	power plant		district office
	embankment		municipal office
	ditch		school
	stone steps		hospital
	oil well		military police
	chimney		police station
	spring		custom house
	volcano		weather bureau
	mineral spring		post, telegraph, telephone office
	material dump		post office
	mine		telegraph office
	shrine		telephone office
	temple		wireless antenna
	church		national highway
	gov't office		important prefectural road
	foreign gov't office		LOCAL ROADS—
	army jurisdiction		(over 3 meters wide)
	navy jurisdiction		(over 2 meters wide)
	divisional headquarters		(over 1 meter wide)
	brigade headquarters		path (less than 1 meter wide)
	fortress and garrison headquarters		railway
	regimental headquarters		special railway
			lighthouse
			buoy
			ferryboat station



railway bridge
 wooden bridge
 foot bridge
 ford
 ford for vehicle
 crossing
 temporary bridge
 steamer ferry



town



village



dry rice-fields
 paddy
 swamp
 orchard
 grass land
 broad-leaved trees
 needle-leaf trees

PART III
ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY OF
MILITARY TERMS

PART III

THEORY OF THE DETERMINATION OF
MILITARY TERMS

ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY

This list contains words either used in the lessons or likely to be useful for military purposes. Arabic numerals indicate the lesson in which the vocabulary is first introduced. For verb conjugations see Part I, Lesson VI.

A

about—hodo; bakari; koro
 About face!—Maware migi!
 absolute—zettai
 accident—jiko; gūzen
 (accusative case end.)—wo 4
 accustom—nareru
 acid—san
 active service—gen-eki
 adjustment—chōsetsu
 adjutant—fukkan
 admiral—taishō 7
 advance—susumimasu (susumu) 7
 Advance!—Susume! 7
 advertisement—kōkoku
 advice—susume
 advise—susumeru
 aeroplane—hikōki
 age—toshi
 agriculture—nōgyō
 air—kūki
 air force—kūgan
 all—mina; subete
 already—mō 10
 also—mo 10
 aluminum—aruminiumu
 a.m.—gozen 10
 am—wa - - desu 2
 am; is; are—desu; de arimasu 2
 am; is; are—imasu (iru); orimasu
 (oru) 4
 am not—de arimasen 3
 am well—jōbu desu 3
 among—naka 11
 amusement—nagusame; goraku
 ancestor—sosen
 and—to 3; ya
 and—sōshite
 and then—sore kara 15
 anger—ikari
 angle—kaku

animal—dōbutsu
 answer—kotae
 ant—ari
 anti-aircraft gun—kōshahō
 anxiety—shinpai
 apparatus—shikake
 apple—ringo
 application—ōyō
 approval—sansei
 April—Shigatsu 10
 are—wa - - desu 2
 are not—de arimasen 3
 area—menseki
 Argentine—Aruzenchin
 argument—ron
 arms—buki 12
 armed forces—guntai
 armed forces, member—gunjin 4
 army—rikugun 7
 arrangement—seiri
 art—geijutsu
 article—shina
 artillery—hōhei
 as—kara; node 13
 as far as; until—made
 ash—hai
 assemble—atsumaru 7
 at; in—ni 9
 at—oite
 at the time of—toki 12
 attack—hōgeki; kōgeki
 attention—chūi
 Attention!—Ki wo tsuke! 7
 attitude—taido
 August—Hachigatsu 10
 aunt—oba
 auspicious—medetai
 Australia—Gōshū
 authority—kenri; tōkyoku
 automatic—jidō
 automobile—jidōsha
 autumn—aki

average—heikin
avoid—sakeru

B

back—ushiro 11; ura
bacteria—baikin
bad—warui
bag—fukuro; kaban
ball—mari; bōru
balloon—keikikyū
bamboo—take
bank—ginkō
barracks; post—eisho
basis—kiso; dodai
basket—kago
battalion—daitai
battle—sensō; tatakai
battleship—senkan
bay—wan
be—oru; aru; naru 10
beans—mame
beautiful—utsukushii
because—kara; node 13
become; get—narimasu (naru) 10
bed—toko
bee—hachi
beef—gyūniku
beer—biru
before; in front—mae 7
beginning—hajime
be given—morau
behind—ushiro 11
Belgium—Berugi
belief—shinnen; iken
bell—kane; beru
belly—hara
belong—zokushimasu (zokusuru) 15
belonging—fuzoku
below—shita 11
belt—obi
bent—magari
beside—soba 11
bicycle—jitensha
big—ōkii 15
bind—tori
binding—musubi
birth—umare
bite—kamu
bitter—nigai
black—kuroi; kuro

blade—ha
blockade—fūsa
blood—chi
blue—ao
blunt—nibui
board—ita
body—karada;shintai
bombing—bakugeki
bone—hone
Bonin Islands—Ogasawara Shotō
book—hon
border—sakai
born—umaremasu (umareru) 13
bottle—bin
box—hako
brain—nō
branch—eda; shiten; bu
brass—shinchū
Brazil—Burajiru
bread—pan
breadth—haba; hiroa
breaking—kudake
breast—mune
breath—iki
brick—renga
bridge—hashi
brigade—ryodan
brother—kyōdai; ani; otōto
brush—hake
bucket—baketsu
bud—tsubomi
building—tatemono; kenchiku
bundle—tsutsumi
but—ga; shikashi 4
butter—bata
butterfly—chō
button—botan
buy—kau

C

cake—kashi
calendar—koyomi
(calling one's attention)—chotto 10
Canada—Kanada
cannon—taihō; hō
canteen—shuho
cap; hat—bōshi
captain (navy)—taisa 7
captain (army)—taii 7
captain of warship—kanchō

capture—senryō; senryō suru
 car—kuruma
 card—kādo; fuda
 carrier, aircraft—kōkūbōkan
 carrier, pigeon—denshobato
 casualties—shishōsha 15
 cat—neko
 cavalry—kihei
 cease—yameru
 cement—semento
 cent (not corresp. value but corresp. unit)—sen 15
 center—mannaka; chūō
 certain—aru
 chain—kusari
 change—henka; tsuri
 chapter—ka; shō
 character—seikaku; (writing) ji
 charcoal—sumi
 cheap—yasui
 chemistry—kagaku
 cherry—sakura
 chief petty officer—ittō heisō
 chief warrant officer—heisōchō 8
 child—ko 14
 Chile—Chiri
 chin—ago
 China—Shina; Chūkaminokoku
 Chinese—(people) Shinajin
 Chinese—(lang.) Shinago
 cigarette—shigaretto 12
 cinema—eiga
 circumference—mawari
 citizen—shimin
 city—shi
 class—kurasu; kumi
 clear—hakkiri
 close; near—chikai 8
 clothing—kimono 15
 club—kurabu; kai
 coal—sekitan
 code—angō; fugō
 coffee—kōhi
 cold—samui
 collar—kara
 colonel—taisa 7
 colonization—shokumin
 color—iro
 comb—kushi
 come—kimasu (kuru) 6

command; order—gōrei
 commander—shireikan
 commander (navy rank)—chūsa 7
 commander-in-chief—shireichōkan
 commanding officer—taichō
 Commence!—Hajime!
 communication—tsūshin
 companion—aite; nakama
 company—chūtai 13
 company; firm—kaisha
 comparison—hikaku
 compass—jishaku; konpasu
 concrete—konkurito
 conduct—okonai
 connecting—tsunagi
 connection—renraku
 conquer—seifuku suru
 consciousness—ishiki
 consul—ryōji
 consulate—ryōjikan
 contents—naiyō
 convenience—benri
 cooked rice—gohan 13; meshi
 cooking—ryōri
 cool—suzushii
 copper—dō
 corporal—gochō 8
 correct—tadashii
 correction—shūsei; aratame
 cork—koruku
 cotton—wata
 cough—seki
 Count off!—Bangō! 7
 countersign—aikotoba
 country (state)—kuni
 country (rural)—inaka
 county—gun 12
 crime—tsumi
 crowd—mure
 crude oil—jūyu
 cruel—zankoku
 cruiser—junyōkan
 culture—bunka
 current—chōryū
 Cuba—Kyūba
 cut—kiru

D

dance—odori; odoru; dansu
 danger—kiken

dark—kurai
 (dative case end.)—ni 4
 day—hi; nichii 10
 day after tomorrow—asatte 11
 day before yesterday—ototoi 11
 day time—hiru
 December—Jūnigatsu 10
 declaration—seimei
 decrease—heru
 deep—fukai
 defense—mamori
 degree—do
 delight—yorokobi
 democracy—minshukoku;
 demokurashii
 Denmark—Denmāku
 deposit—azukeru
 desertion—dassō
 desire—yoku
 destruction—hakai
 device—kangae; kōan
 dew—tsuyu
 diary—nikki; nisshi
 dictionary—jisho; jibiki
 different—chigau
 difficult—muzukashii
 dig—horu
 dim—kasuka
 diplomacy—gaikō
 direction—hōgaku
 discharge—jotai
 discovery—hakken
 dislike—kirai
 Dismiss!—Wakare! 7
 distance—kyori
 distant—tōi 8
 disturbance—sawagi
 division—bu; shidan 13
 do—shimasu (suru) 10
 documents—shorui 14
 dog—inu
 dollar (not corresp. value, but
 corresp. unit)—yen 15
 door—to
 double—kasanaru
 doubt—utagau; utagai
 doubtful—utagawashii
 drama—geki
 draw—kakimasu (kaku) 6
 dream—yume

dress—fuku; kimono
 drink—nomimasu (nomu) 6
 dry—kawaita
 dust—chiri
 Dutch East Indies—Ran-in
 duty—gimu
 dwelling—sumai

E

ear—mimi
 earth—chi; chikyū
 earthenware—tōki
 east—higashi
 East Asia—Tōa
 easy—tayasui
 eat—tabemasu (taberu) 4
 economy—keizai
 edge—heri
 education—kyōiku
 egg—tamago
 Egypt—Ejiputo
 eight—hachi; yatsu 5
 eight months—hakkagetsu;
 yatsuki 11
 eighteen—jūhachi 5
 eighth of the month—yōka 10
 eighty—hachijū 10
 electric wire—densen
 electricity—denki
 element—genso
 eleven—jūichi 5
 eleven months—jūikkagetsu 11
 eleventh of the month—
 jūichinichi 10
 equal—onaji; hitoshii
 emperor—tennō
 empress—kōgō
 empty—kara
 enclosure—kakoi
 end—sue; saigo 15
 ending—owari
 enemy—teki
 engineer—kōhei
 English—Eigo 4
 enjoyment—tanoshimi
 enough—jūbun 9
 ensign—shōi 7
 enter—iru; hairu
 entertainment—chisō
 entirely—mattaku

etc.—nado
 Europe—Ōshū; Yōroppa
 even—sae; demo
 evening—ban
 every—mai
 every one—dare mo 9
 example—rei
 excellent—sugureta
 exchange—kōkan
 exercise—undō
 exist—aru
 experience—keiken; keiken suru
 explanation—setsume
 explosion—bakuatsu
 extremity—hashi
 eye—me

F

face—mukimasu (muku) 7
 face—kao
 factory—kōjō
 failure—shippai
 fall in—atsumarimasu (atsumaru) 7
 Fall in!—Atsumare! 7
 falsehood—itsuwari
 family—kazoku
 family name—myōji 14
 far—tōi 8
 Far East—Kyokutō
 farm—hatake; ta
 farmer—hyakushō 13
 fashion—ryūkō
 fast—hayai
 fastening—shimari
 fat—koeta
 father—chichi
 fatigue—tsukare
 fear—osore
 feather—hane
 February—Nigatsu 10
 feeling—kanji
 feelings—kanjō
 female—mesu; onna
 ferry—watashi
 few—sukoshi; wazuka
 field—no
 fifteen—jūgo 5
 fifth of the month—itsuka 10
 fifty—gojū 5
 figure—sugata; kazu 5; sūji

filial devotion—kō; kōkō
 finger—yubi
 finger print—shimon
 Finland—Fuinrando
 fire—hi; kaji
 first of the month—tsuitachi 10
 first class private—ittōhei 8
 first lieutenant—chūi 7
 fish—uo; sakana
 five—go; itsutsu 5
 five months—itsutsuki; gokagetsu 11
 flag—hata
 flag, national—kokki
 flagship—kikan
 flame—honō
 fleet—kantai
 flesh—niku
 flexible—shinayaka
 floor—yuka; kai
 flower—hana
 fly—hai
 flying—tobi
 folding—ori
 food—tabemono 9
 foolish—oroka
 foot—ashi
 for—tame
 force—chikara; ikioi
 foreign country—gaikoku
 forget—wasureru
 form—katachi
 Formosa—Taiwan
 forty—shijū 5
 Forward march!—Mae e susume! 7
 four—shi; yottsu 5
 four months—shikagetsu; yotsuki 11
 fourteen—jūshi 5
 fourteenth of the month—jūyokka 10
 fourth of the month—yokka 10
 frame—waku
 France—Furansu
 frank—tanpaku
 free—jiyū; tada
 French Indo China—Futsuin
 friction—masatsu
 Friday—Kinyō 12
 friend—tomo; tomodachi
 from—kara 9
 front—omote; mae 7
 front line—zensen

fruit—kudamono
full—michita
fun—tawamure
future—shōrai; nochi

G

garden—niwa
gas—gasu
gasoline—gasorin
gate—mon
gather—atsumeru
gem—tama
general—ippan
general (army rank)—taishō 7
(genitive case end.)—no 4
geography—chiri
Germany—Doitsu
get—narimasu (naru) 10
get—eru
get up—okimasu (okiru) 13
give—agemasu (ageru) 4
give me—kudasai 10
glass—garasu
go—ikimasu (iku) 6
god—kami
go over—koeru
gold—kin
good—yoi 8
Good-bye!—Sayōnara! 3
Good evening!—Konban wa! 3
Good morning—Ohayō 3
Good night!—Oyasumi! 3
government—seifu; seiji
graceful—jōhin
grain—tsubu
gramme—guramu
grape—budō
grasp—nigiru
grass—kusa
Great Britain—Igirisu
Greece—Girisha
green—midori
greeting—aisatsu
grief—kanashimi
group—ittai
guard—eihei
guard, night—yaban
guest—kyaku
guide—annai; annai suru
gulf—wan

gun—jū; teppō 2; hō
gun boat—hōkan
gunpowder—kayaku

H

habit—shūkan
hair—ke; (of head) kami
half—hanbun
half past—han 10
halt—tomaru
Halt!—Tomare! 7
hand—te 13
hand over—watashimasu
(watasu) 12
hang—kakeru
happy—saiwai
harbor; port—minato
hard—katai
harmony—chōwa
hat; cap—bōshi
hatred—nikushimi
have—mochimasu (motsu) 15
Hawaii—Hawai
he—ano hito; kare
head—atama; (leader) kashira
headquarters—honbu
health—kenkō
hear—kiku
heart—shinzō
heat—netsu; atsusa
heavy—omoi
heavy cruiser—jū-junyōkan
heavy gun—jūhō
hello—Konnichi wa! 3
help—tasuke; tetsudai
hemp—asa
hen—mendori; niwatori
here—koko 5
hide—kakusu
high—takai
history—rekishi
hold; have—mochimasu (motsu) 15
hole—ana
Holland—Oranda
home—katei; uchi
home unit—gentai 9
honey—mitsu
hope—nozomi; kibō
horn—tsuno
horse—uma

hospital—byōin
 hot—atsu
 hot water—yu
 hotel—yado; hoteru
 hour—ji; jikan 10
 house—ie
 how—dōshite 2
 How are you?—Ikaga desu ka. 3
 How do you do—Ikaga desu ka.;
 Konnichi wa 3
 how many—ikutsu 2
 how much—ikura 2
 how old—ikutsu 2
 h.p.—bariki
 hundred—hyaku 5
 hundred million—oku
 hundred thousand—jūman
 hungry—himojii 8
 hurry—isogimasu (isogu) 9
 hydrographic chart—kaizu

I

I—watakushi 2
 ice—kōri
 idea—kangae; kannen
 if—nara; ra 14
 moshi - - nara 14
 ill—byōki 13
 imagination—sōzō
 impulse—shōdō
 in; at; with—de 5; ni 9
 in fact—jissai
 India—Indo
 Indian ink—sumi
 industry—kōgyō
 infantry—hohei
 inferior—otoru
 influence—eikyō
 inhabitants—jūmin
 injury—gai; kaga
 ink—inki
 insect—mushi
 inside; among—naka 11; uchi
 inspection—kensa
 insurance—hoken
 intelligence dept.—jōhōbu
 intention—mokuteki; kokorozashi
 interest—kyōmi; rishi
 international—kokusai
 interpreter—tsūyaku

intimate—shitashii
 introduction—shōkai
 invention—hatsumei
 invitation—annai; sasoi
 iron—tetsu
 is—wa - - - desu 2
 is; are; there is (inanimate)—
 arimasu 4
 is; are; there is (animate)—
 imasu; orimasu 4
 is not; am not; are not—de
 arimasen; dewa arimasen 3
 ism—shugi
 it—sore 4
 Italy—Itari
 itchy—kayui
 item—kōmoku

J

January—Ichigatsu 10
 Japan—Nippon 4
 Japanese, the—Nipponjin 9
 Japanese language—Nippongo 4
 join—awaseru
 judgment—handan
 July—Shichigatsu 10
 June—Rokugatsu 10
 just a minute—chotto 10
 justice—seigi

K

key—kagi
 kick—keru
 kill—korosu
 kilo—kiro
 kind—shinsetsu
 kind—rui; shurui
 king—ō
 knee—hiza
 knife—naifu; kogatana
 know—shirimasu (shiru) 6
 knowledge—chishiki
 Korea—Chōsen

L

ladder—hashigo
 land—jōriku shimasu (jōriku suru)
 13
 land—riku

land mine—jirai
 language—kotoba
 large—ōkii 15
 last—saigo 15
 last year—kyonen 11
 latrine—benjo
 laugh—warau; warai
 law—hōritsu; hōsoku
 leaf—ha
 league—renmei
 learning—gakumon
 leave—tachimasu (tatsu) 9
 left—hidari 7
 Left face!—Hidari muke hidari! 7
 let us—(suffix) -mashō 12
 level—taira
 library—toshokan
 lid—futa
 lieutenant—chūsa 7
 lieutenant—shōsa 7
 lieutenant—chūjō 7
 lieutenant, j.g.—chūi 7
 lieutenant, s.g.—taii 7
 life—seimei; inochi
 light—akari
 light cruiser—kei-junyōkan
 like—sukimasu (suku) 8
 like; as—yō
 liking—konomi
 limit—kagiri
 line—sen; gyō
 lip—kuchibiru
 liquid—eki
 list—hyō
 liter—rittoru
 little—chiisai; sukoshi
 live—sumimasu (sumu) 10
 living—seikatsu
 location—ichi 15
 long—nagai
 Loochoo Isles—Ryūkyū
 loosening—yurumi
 love—ai; aisuru
 low—hikui
 loyalty—chū; chūgi
 lung—hai

M

machine—kikai
 machine gun—kikanjū

mail; post—yūbin
 main food—jōshoku
 main force—shuryoku
 major—shōsa 7
 major-general—shōshō 7
 make—tsukuru
 male—osu; otoko
 man; men (number)—nin 13
 man—otoko; hito 14
 management—shihai
 Manchuria—Manshū
 manners—fūzoku
 many—ōi; takusan
 map—chizu 5
 March—Sangatsu 10
 marine corps—kaiheidan; rikusentai
 mark—ato; shirushi
 marriage—kekkon
 master—shujin
 mat—tatami
 matter—koto
 May—Gogatsu 10
 me—watakushi 2
 meal—gohan 13; shokuji
 meaning—imi
 measure—hakari
 medical art—ijutsu
 medical officer—gun-i
 medicine—kusuri
 Mediterranean Sea—Chichūkai
 meet—au
 meeting—kaigi; moyōshi
 melt—tokeru
 memorandum—oboegaki
 memory—kioku
 men (number)—(suffix) -nin
 metal—kinzoku
 meter—mētoru
 Mexico—Mekishiko
 middle—naka; mannaka
 midnight—Gozen rei-ji 10
 military terms—heigo
 milk—chichi; gyūnyū
 mind—kokoro
 mine (sea) torpedo—suirai
 mine layer—suirai-fusetsukan
 mineral—kōbutsu
 minute—fun 10
 minute—seimitsu
 miscellaneous—zatsu

mist—kiri
 mistake—ayamari; machigai
 mixed—konjita
 mobilization—dōin
 Monday—Getsuyō 12
 money—kane; zenī
 month—gatsu; tsuki 11
 moon—tsuki
 more—motto 8
 more—mō 10
 morning—asa
 mosquito—ka
 moss—koke
 mother—haha
 Mount!—Nore!
 mountain—yama
 Mr.—(suffix) -san
 muddiness—nigori
 museum—hakubutsukan
 music—ongaku
 must—beki
 mutuality—tagai

N

nail—tsume; kugi
 nakedness—hadaka
 name—na; namae 3
 name of era (1912-26)—Taishō 13
 name of present era (1926)—
 Shōwa 14
 narrow—semai
 nation—kuni
 national flag—kokki
 nationality—kokuseki
 native—dojin
 nature—shizen
 naval port—gunkō
 naval station—chinjufu 14
 navy—kaigun 7
 near; close—chikai 8
 nearby—soba
 nearly—hotondo
 necessity—hitsuyō
 neck—kubi
 needle—hari
 (negative suffix)— -nai 13
 nerve—shinkei
 net—ami
 new—atarashii
 New Zealand—Nyūjirando

newspaper—shinbun
 next—tsugi 10
 next year—rainen 11
 night—yo; yoru
 night guard—yaban
 nine—ku; kokonotsu 5
 nine months—kukagetsu; kokonotsuki
 11
 nineteen—jūku 5
 ninety—kujū 5
 ninth of the month—kokonoka 10
 no—iie 3
 non-commissioned officer—kashikan
 8
 noon—hiru; Gogo rei-ji 10
 no one—dare mo (negative) 9
 (nominative case end.)—wa 2; ga 4
 normal—futsū
 north—kita
 North America—Hokubei; Kita
 Amerika
 Norway—Nōruē
 nose—hana
 not—de arimasen 3; (neg. suffix)
 -nai 13
 notice—chūi; tsūkoku
 notify—shirasemasu (shiraseru) 12
 novel—shōsetsu
 November—Jūichigatsu 10
 now—ima 11
 number—sū; kazu; bangō 5
 number one—ichiban 8
 number of weeks—shūkan 11
 number of years—nen 11

O

oath—seimon
 object—mokuteki; mono
 observation—kansatsu
 obstinate—shitsukoi
 obstruction—samatage
 Occident—Seiyō
 occupation—shigoto 13; shokugyō
 o'clock—ji 10
 October—Jūgatsu 10
 of—no 3
 office—jimusho
 officer—shikan 7
 oil—abura

old—furui (inanimate);
 toshiyori (animate)
 omission—shōryaku
 on—ue 11
 once—izen; ichido
 once more—mō ichido 10
 one—ichi; hitotsu 5
 one month—hitotsuki; ikkagetsu 11
 only—dake; tada
 open—hiraku; akeru
 operation—shujutsu
 opposite—hantai no
 opposition—hantai
 or—mata wa; ka
 orange—mikan
 order—junjo
 order; command—gōrei
 orderly; runner—denrei
 ordinal number—(prefix) dai- 13
 organization—soshiki
 Orient—Tōyō
 ornament—sōshoku
 other—ta; hoka
 outpost—zensho
 outside—soto
 over—ue
 overcoat—gaitō

P

Pacific Ocean—Taiheiyō
 page—peiji
 painful; sore—itai 8
 pan—nabe
 paper—kami
 parallel—heikō
 pardon—gomen
 Paris—Pari
 part—bubun; bun
 parting—wakare
 party; group—ittai; dantai
 pass—tooru
 passport—ryoken
 past—kako
 paste—nori
 patrol—sekkō
 pattern—gara
 pay attention—ki wo tsukeru 7
 pay master—shukei
 pay—harau
 peace—heiwa

peach—momo
 pen—pen
 pencil—enpitsu
 perfect—kanzen
 person; man—hito 14
 personal history—rireki
 Peru—Perū
 petroleum—sekiyu
 petty officer, 1st c.—nitō heisō 8
 petty officer, 2nd c.—santō heisō 8
 petty officer, 3rd c.—ittō suihei 8
 Philippines—Hitō
 phonograph—chikuonki
 photograph—shashin
 physics—butsuri
 picture—e
 piece—kire; -ko
 pier—futō
 pig—buta
 pillar—hashira
 pine tree—matsu
 pipe—paipu
 place—tokoro; basho
 plan—keikaku; kuwadate
 plant—shokubutsu
 platoon—shōtai
 play—asobu
 please—dōzo
 please repeat—mō ichido 10
 p.m.—gogo 10
 pocket—poketto
 point—ten
 poison—doku
 Poland—Pōrando
 pole—bō
 police—junsu; keikan
 polish—migaku
 poor—mazushii
 port; harbor—minato
 Portugal—Porutogaru
 position—ichi 15
 possession—shoyū
 (possessive case end.)—no 3
 post; barracks—eisho
 postcard—hagaki
 potato—imo
 powder—kona
 praise—homeru
 prefecture—ken 12
 (prefix, ordinal numbers)—dai 13

preparation—yōi
 Present arms!—Sasage tsutsu!
 price—nedan; atai
 print—insatsu suru
 printing—insatsu
 prisoner—horyo 10
 privates—hei 8
 proclamation—fukoku
 profit—rieki
 propaganda—senden
 property—zaisan
 proposal—teian
 provisions—ryōshoku
 psychology—shinri
 public—ōyake
 pump—ponpu
 punishment—batsu
 pure—kiyoi; kirei
 purple—murasaki
 purpose—mokuteki
 push—osu
 put—oku
 put on—haku

Q

qualification—shikaku
 quality—seishitsu
 quantity—ryō
 quarrel—arasoi
 question—toi; mondai; (?) ka 2
 quick—hayai
 quickly—hayaku 14
 quiet—shizuka
 Quiet!—Shizuka ni!

R

radio—rajio
 railway—tetsudō
 rain—ame
 raise—agemasu (ageru) 4
 rank—kurai 3
 rare—mare
 rat—nezumi
 ray—hikari
 read—yomimasu (yomu) 6
 real—hontō 13
 rear-admiral—shōshō 7
 reason—wake; riyū
 receive—ukeru

record—kiroku; rekōdo
 red—akai; aka
 Red Cross—Sekijūji
 regiment—rentai 13
 regret—kuyamu
 reinforcements—enpei
 relation—kankei
 religion—shūkyō
 remainder—amari; nokori
 repeat—kurikaesu
 Repeat!—Mō ichido! 10
 representation—daihyō
 request—tanomi; negai
 reserve—enryo
 respect—sonkei
 responsibility—sekinin
 rest—yasumimasu (yasumu) 7
 Rest!—Yasume! 7
 result—kekka
 return—kaeru
 reward—mukui; hōshū
 rice—kome; (cooked) meshi; gohan
 13
 rice field—ta
 rich—tonda
 ride—noru
 rifle—jū; teppō 2
 right—migi 7
 Right face!—Migi muke migi! 7
 right—kenri
 rise—tate; okimasu (okiru) 13
 river—kawa
 road; way—michi
 Romanization—Rōmaji 10
 roof—yane
 room—shitsu; heya
 root—ne
 rose—bara
 rough—arai
 Roumania—Rumenia
 rule—kisoku
 run—hashiru; kakeru
 runner; orderly—denrei
 row—retsu

S

sack—fukuro
 safety—anzen
 Sagalien—Karafuto
 sail—ho

- sailor—suihei; heitai 10
 salt—shio
 salute—keirei
 same—onaji
 sand—suna
 sanitation—eisei
 sash—obi
 satisfaction—manzoku
 Saturday—Doyō 12
 saucer—sara
 say—iimasu (yū) 14
 school—gakkō
 science—kagaku
 scope—han-i
 scratch—kaku 6
 screw—neji
 sea—umi
 seaman—suihei 8
 seaman, 1st c.—nitō suihei 8
 seaman, 2nd c.—santō suihei 8
 seaman, 3rd c.—shitō suihei 8
 seat—seki; za
 second—byō
 second of the month—futsuka 10
 second c. private—nitōhei 8
 second lieutenant—shōi 7
 secret—himitsu
 see—mimasu (miru) 14
 seed—tane; mi
 selection—sentaku
 self—jishin
 sell—uru
 send—okuru
 sense—kankaku
 sentence—bun
 sentry—hoshō
 separate—wakaremasu (wakareru) 7
 September—Kugatsu 10
 serene—hogaraka
 sergeant—sōchō; gunsō 8
 sergeant-major—sōchō 8
 serial number—ichiren bangō 5
 serious—majime
 service—tsutome
 seven—shichi; nanatsu 5
 seven months—nanatsuki;
 shichikagetsu 11
 seventeen—jūshichi 5
 seventh of the month—nanuka 10
 seventy—shichijū 5
 severe—hageshii; kibishii
 sex—sei
 shadow—kage
 shake—furu
 shallow—asai
 shame—haji
 sharp—surudo
 shelf—tana
 shell—kai
 shine—kagayaku
 ship—fune
 shirt—shatsu
 shoe—kutsu
 short—mijikai
 shoulder—kata
 show—oshiemasu (oshieru) 12
 shut—tojiru
 sick; ill—byōki 13
 sickle—kama
 sight—nagame
 sign—shirushi; kigō
 signal—aizu; shingō
 signal light—gōka
 silk—kinu
 silkworm—kaiko
 silver—gin
 simple—tanjun
 sincere—makoto
 sing—utau
 sip—susuru
 sister—(older) ane; (younger) imōto
 sit down—kakemasu (kakeru) 12
 six—roku; muttsu 5
 six months—mutsuki 11
 sixteen—jūroku 5
 sixth of the month—muika 10
 sixty—rokujū 5
 skin—hifu; kawa
 sky—sora
 sleep—nemuru
 sleeve—sode
 slide—suberu
 slope—keisha
 slow—osoi
 small—chiisai
 smell—niou
 smoke—kemuri; kemuru
 smooth—nameraka; taira
 snake—hebi
 snow—yuki

soap—shabon; sekken
 society—shakai
 soda—sōda
 soft—yawarakai
 soil—tsuchi
 soldier—heitai 10
 some—ikura ka; ikutsu ka
 someone—dare ka 19
 son—ko; musuko
 song—uta
 sore—itai 8
 sound—oto
 soup—shiru
 south—minami
 South America—Nanbei; Minami
 Amerika
 South Seas—Nanyō
 Soviet Russia—Soren
 spade—suki
 Spain—Supein
 speak—hanashimasu (hanasu) 6
 special—tokubetsu
 special service ship—tokumukan
 species—shu
 spectacles—megane
 speech—hanashi
 speed—sokuryoku; sokudo
 spiral—uzumaki
 spring—haru
 sprout—me
 spy—kanja; kanchō
 squad—buntai 13
 stage—butai
 staff officer—sanbō
 stain—yogore
 stand—tachimasu (tatsu) 9
 standard—hyōjun
 star—hoshi
 state—jōtai; arisama
 station—teishaba
 steal—nusumu
 steam—jōki
 stem—kuki
 step—dan; fumu
 stick—tsue
 stimulus—shigeki
 stomach—i
 stone—ishi
 stop—tomarimasu (tomaru) 7
 Stop!—Tomare 7

store—mise; takuwaeru
 straight—massugu
 strawberry—ichigo
 stream—nagare
 street—shigai; machi
 strength—chikara
 strike—utsu
 string—himo
 strong—tsuyoi
 student—gakusei
 study—benkyō
 style—kata
 subject—dai; kamoku
 submarine—senkōtei
 subordinate—buka
 substance—jishitsu
 substitute—kawari; kaeru
 subtle—bimyō
 success—seikō
 suddenness—totsuzen
 suffering—kurushimi
 sufficient—jūbun 9
 sugar—satō
 suitable—tekito
 summer—natsu
 sun—hi; taiyō
 Sunday—Nichiyō 12
 superior officer—jōkan
 superior private—jōtōhei 8
 sure—tashika; hontō
 surely—kanarazu; kitto
 surface—men
 surname—myōji 14
 surprise—odoroki
 surrender—kōsan suru
 Sweden—Suēden
 sweet—amai
 swim—oyogu
 swimming—oyogi
 Switzerland—Suisu
 sword—katana
 system—seido

T

table—tsukue; tēburu
 tail—o
 take—toru
 take out—dasu
 take up—toru
 talk—hanasu 6

tank—tanku 15; sensha
 taste—aji; nomu 6
 tax—zei
 tea—cha
 teach—oshiemasu (oshieru) 12
 telegram—denpō
 telegraph—denshin
 telephone—denwa
 tell—hanasu 6
 ten—jū; tō 5
 tendency—keikō
 tender—bokan
 ten months—totsuki; jikkagetsu 11
 tenth of the month—tōka 10
 ten thousand—man 5
 Thailand (Siam)—Tai (Shamu)
 than—yori 8
 thanks—arigatō 3
 thank you—arigatō (gozimasu) 3
 that—sore; are; ano; sono 4, 5
 that is all—kore made 10
 that place—soko 5
 that place (yonder)—asoko 5
 that side; that way—sochira 11
 thin—yaseta; usui
 thing—mono
 think—omou
 third of the month—mikka 10
 thirteen—jūsan 5
 thirteenth of the month—jūsannichi
 10
 thirty—sanjū 5
 this; these—kore 2, 4
 this; that—kono 5
 this is all—kore made 10
 this morning—kesa 13
 this place (here)—koko 5
 this side; this way—kochira 11
 this year—kotoshi 11
 those—sore; sono 4, 5
 thought—kangae
 thousand—sen 5
 thread—ito
 three—san; mitsu 5
 three months—mitsuki; sankagetsu
 11
 throat—nodo
 thunder—rai; kaminari
 Thursday—Mokuyō 12
 thus; that—to 14

ticket—kippu
 tide—shio
 till—made
 time—toki; jikan 10
 times—bai; do
 tired, to be—tsukaremasu (tsuka-
 reru) 12
 to—e; ni 4, 9
 tobacco—tabako
 today—kyō; konnichi 11
 together—tomo; issho ni
 tomorrow—asu; myōnichi
 tone—chōshi
 tongue—shita
 too—mo 10
 too—amari
 tool—dōgu
 tooth—ha
 top—ue 11
 torpedo; mine (sea)—suirai
 touch—fureru
 town—machi 9
 track—michi
 train—kisha
 travel—ryokō suru
 tree—ki
 trial—kokoromi
 troop; unit—butai; tai 3
 true—hontō 13
 trunk (of tree)—miki
 tub—tarai
 Tuesday—Kayō 12
 Turkey—Toruko
 turn—muku 7; ban
 twelfth of the month—jūninichi 10
 twelve—jūni 5
 twelve months—jūnikagetsu 11
 twenty—nijū
 twenty-fourth of the month—
 nijūyokka 10
 twist—nejiru
 two—ni; futatsu 5
 two months—nikagetsu; futatsuki 11

U

umbrella—kasa
 uncle—oji
 under—shita 11
 understand—wakarimasu (waku)

understanding—ryōkai
uniform—fuku
unit (troop)—tai; butai 3
unit commander—butaichō 13
United States—Beikoku; Amerika
until—made
use—tsukau
usual—itsumo no; tsune

V

vague—bonyari
valley—tani
vegetables—yasai
very—taihen 8; hijō ni
vessel—fune
vice admiral—chūjō 7
vicinity—soba 11
village—mura; buraku 9
virtue—toku
voice—koe
volunteer—giyūhei

W

waist—koshi
wait—machimasu (matsu) 11
walk—arukimasu (aruku) 12
Walk!—Ayume; Aruke
wall—kabe
war—sensō; tatakai
War Department—Rikugunshō
warship—gunkan 14
warrant officer—tokumu sōchō 8
(junshikan)
wash—arau
watch—tokei
water—mizu 11
wave—nami
wax—rō
way; road—michi
W.C.—benjo
weak—yowai
wear—kiru
weather—tenki
weave—oru
Wednesday—Suiyō 12
week—shūkan 11
well—jōbu 3
well—ido
west—nishi
West—Seiyō
wet—shimetta

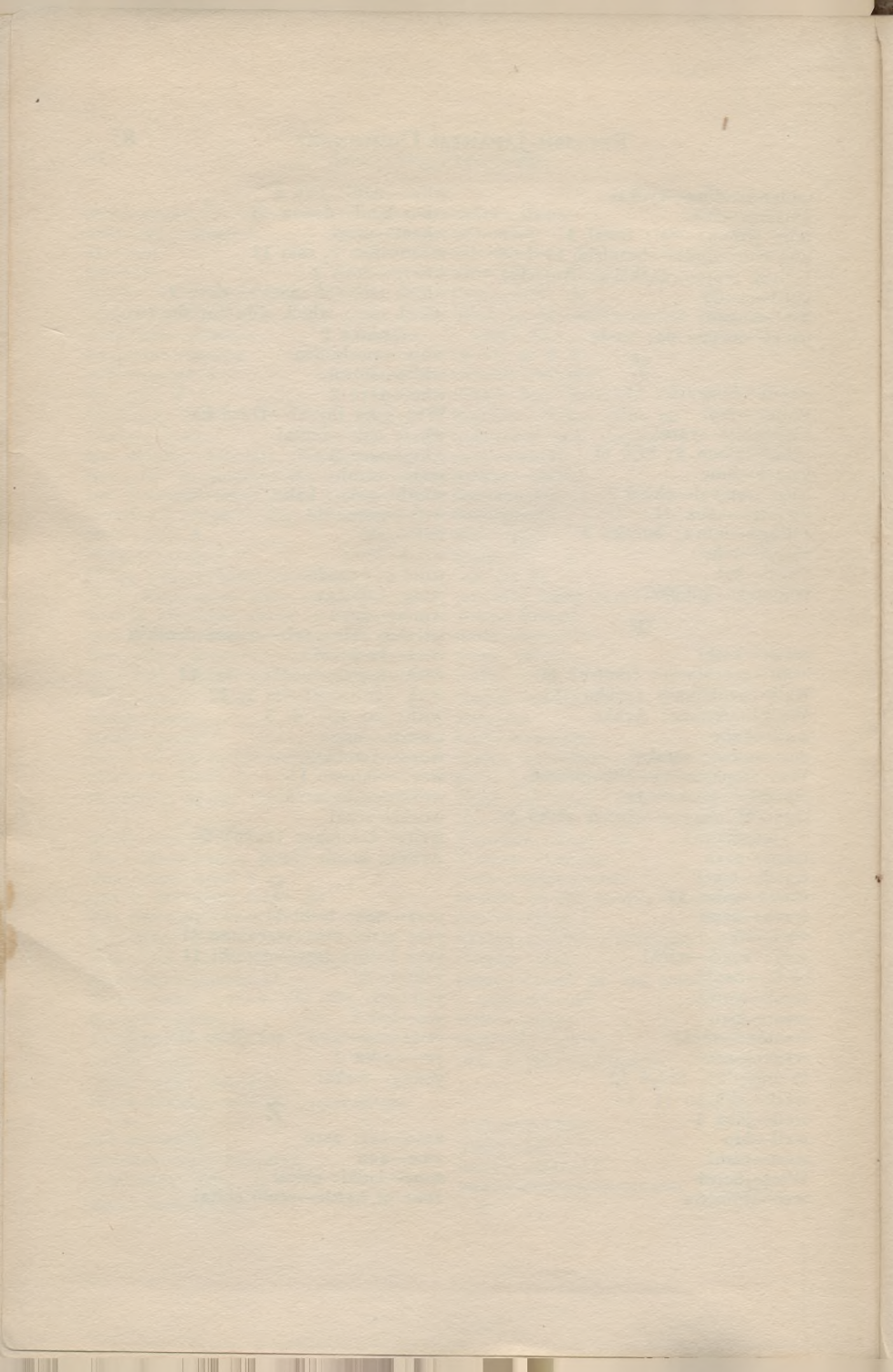
what—nani; nan 2
what kind—donna 13
wheat—mugi
when—itsu 2; toki 12
where—doko 2
which one (of many)—dore 9
which one; which side (of the two)
—dochira 9
whip—muchitsu
white—shiroi
who—dare 2
Who goes there?—Dare ka
whole unit—zentai
why—naze 2
wide—hiroi
width—yoko; haba
wife—tsuma 14
will—ishi
wind—kaze
window—mado
wing—tsubasa
winter—fuyu
wireless telegraph—musen denshin
wise—kashikoi
wish—negai; (suffix) -tai 12
with (animate)—to 3, 12
with; in; at—de 5
woman—onna
word—kotoba
work—shigoto 13
working—hataraki
world—sekai
write—kakimasu (kaku) 6
writing brush—fude

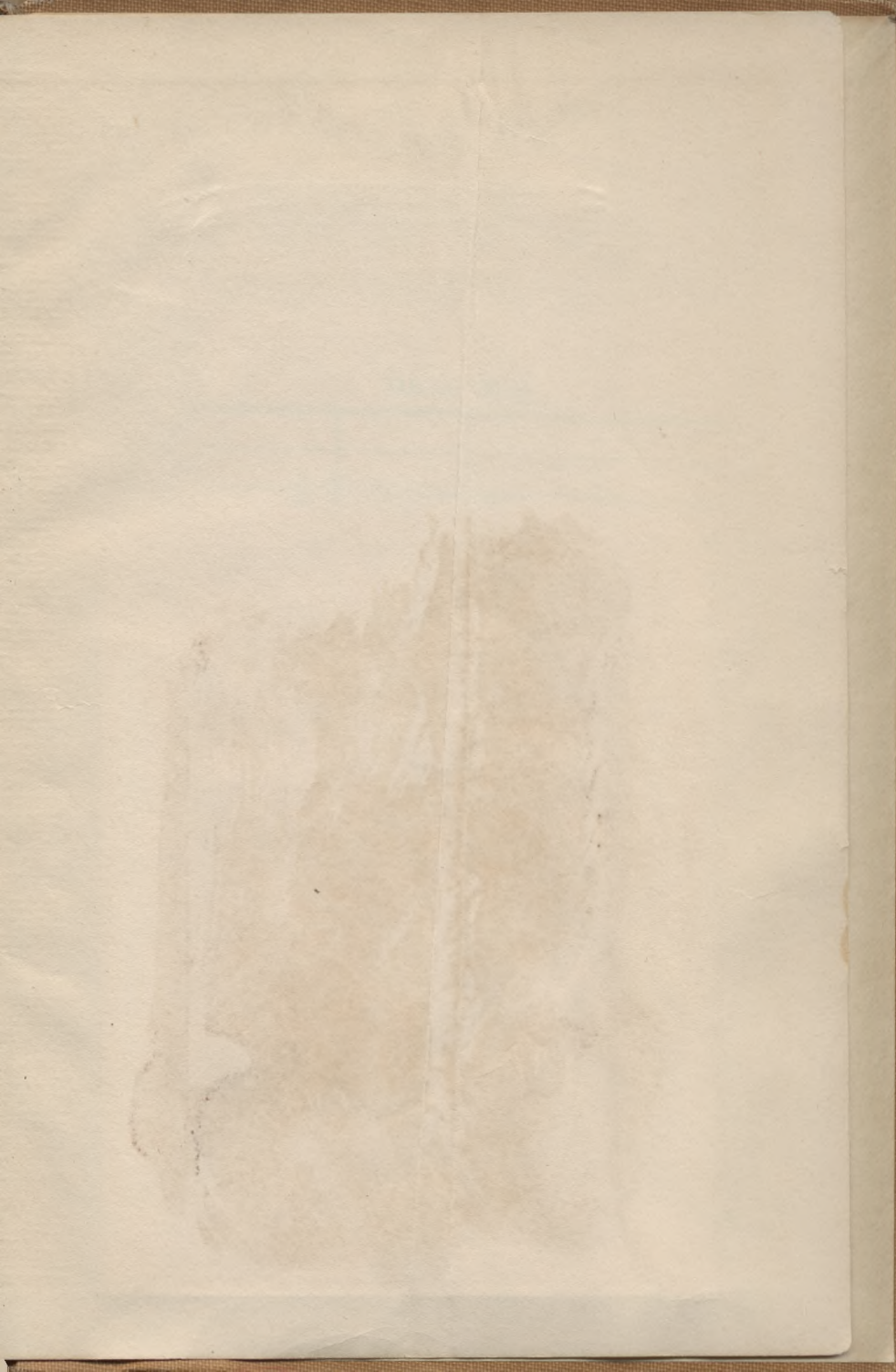
Y

year—nen; toshi 11
year after next—sarainen 11
year before last—ototoshi 11
yellow—ki
yen—en; yen 15
yes—hai 3
yesterday—kinō; sakujitsu 11
you—anta 2
young—wakai

Z

zero—rei; zero
zinc—aen
zone—kuiki; chitai
zone of battle—sentō chitai





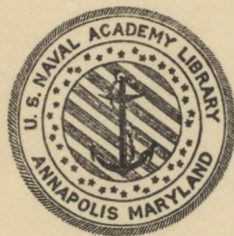
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